

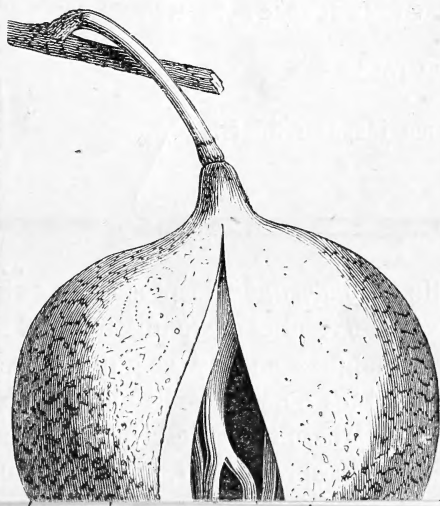
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



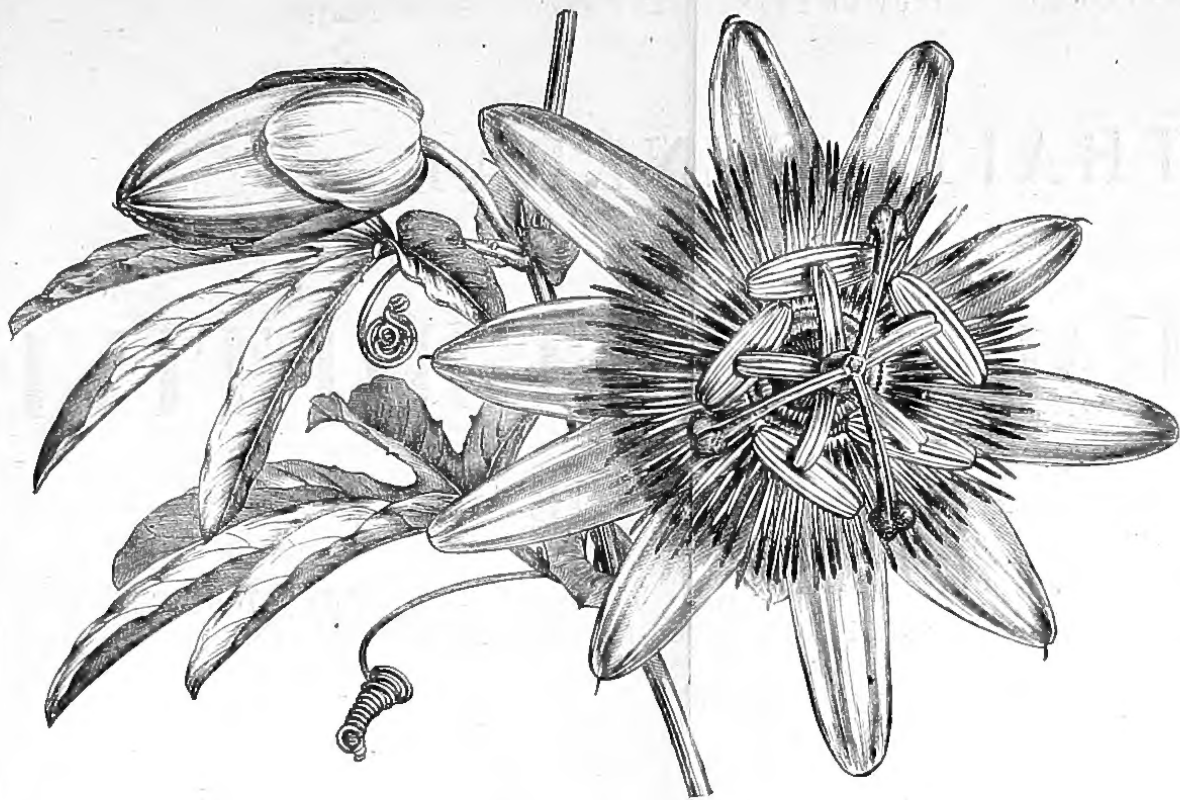


Passiflore bleue (*Passiflora caerulea*)

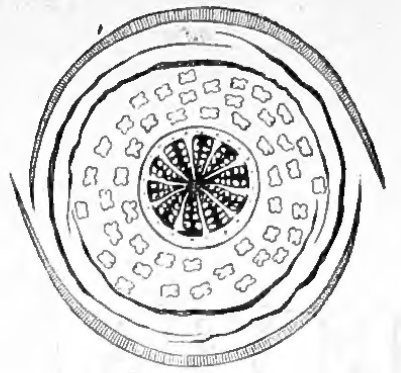


599. Tabac. G.  
(g.)

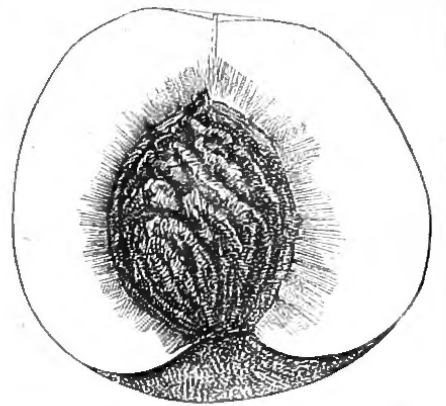




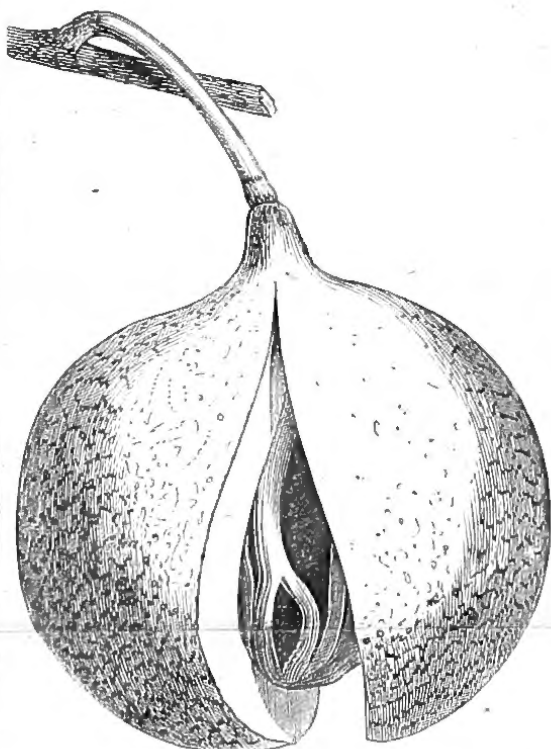
Passiflore bleue (*Passiflora caerulea*).



Pavot. Diagramme.



Pêcher. Fruit mûr, ouvert, montrant le noyau.



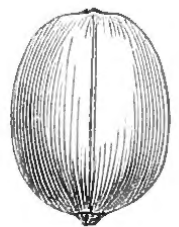
*Myristica fragrans*. Baie déhiscente, montrant sa graine arillée.



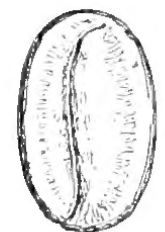
599. Tabac. Graine. (g.)

600. Dauphinelle. Graine. (g.)

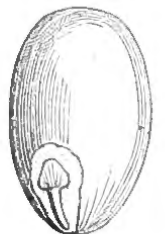
602. Coquelicot. Graine. (g.)



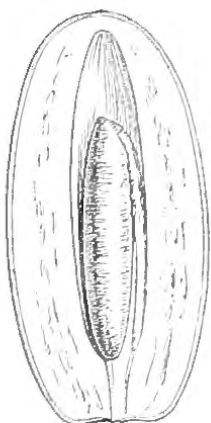
Café. Baie. (g.)



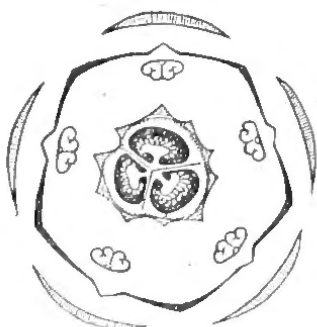
Café. Graine (g.) Face ventrale.



Café. Graine. Face dorsale entamée pour montrer l'embryon minime à la base de l'albumen.



Dattier. Fruit coupé verticalement.



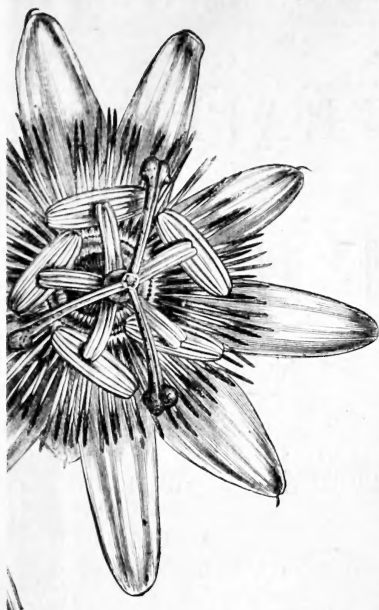
Campanule raiponce. Diagramme.



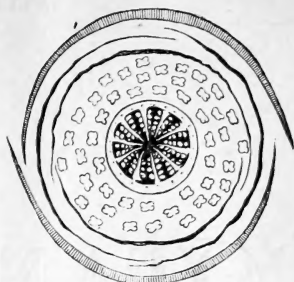
Dattier (*Phoenix dactylifera*).



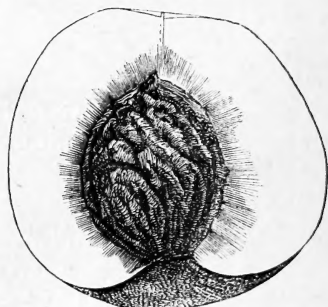
Truffe comestible (*Tuber melanosporum*)



*rulca*).



Pavot. Diagramme.



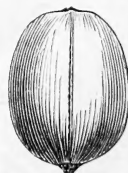
Pêcher. Fruit mûr, ouvert, montrant le noyau.



aine. 600. Dauphinelle. Graine. (g.)



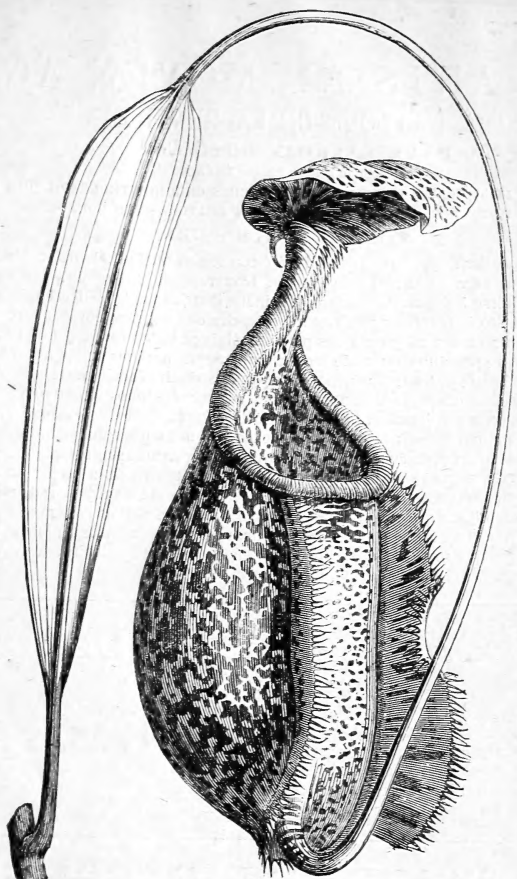
602. Coquelicot. Graine. (g.)



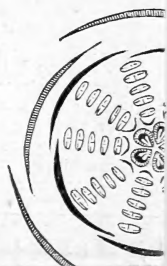
Café. Baie. (g.)



Café. Graine (g.) Face ventrale.

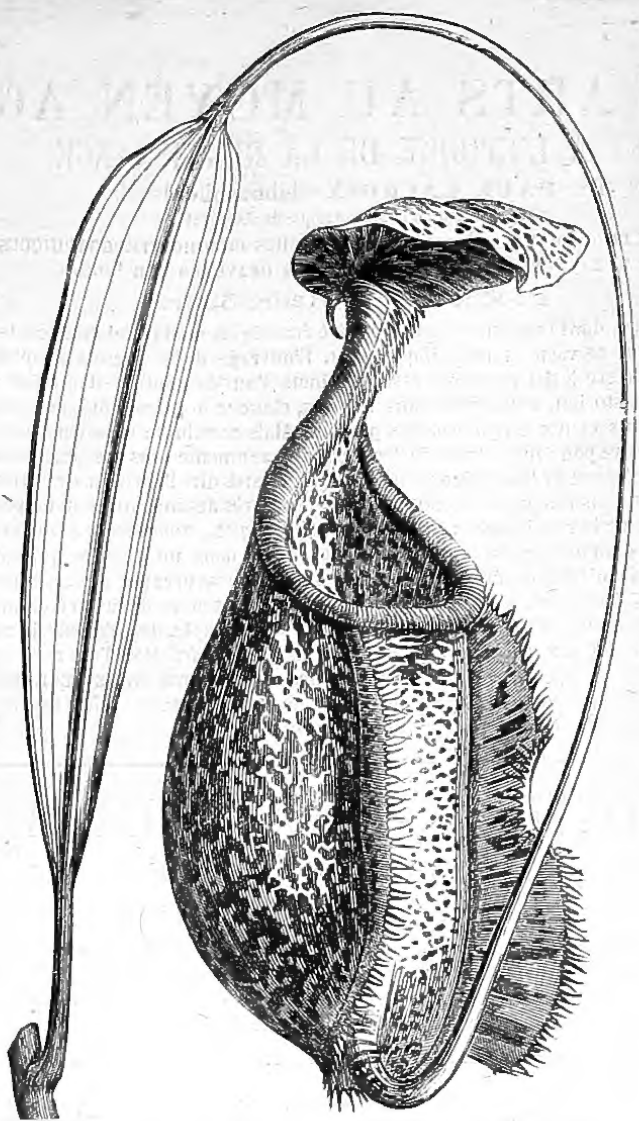


*Nepenthes*. . Feuille à pétiole ailé et terminé par une ascidie operculée.

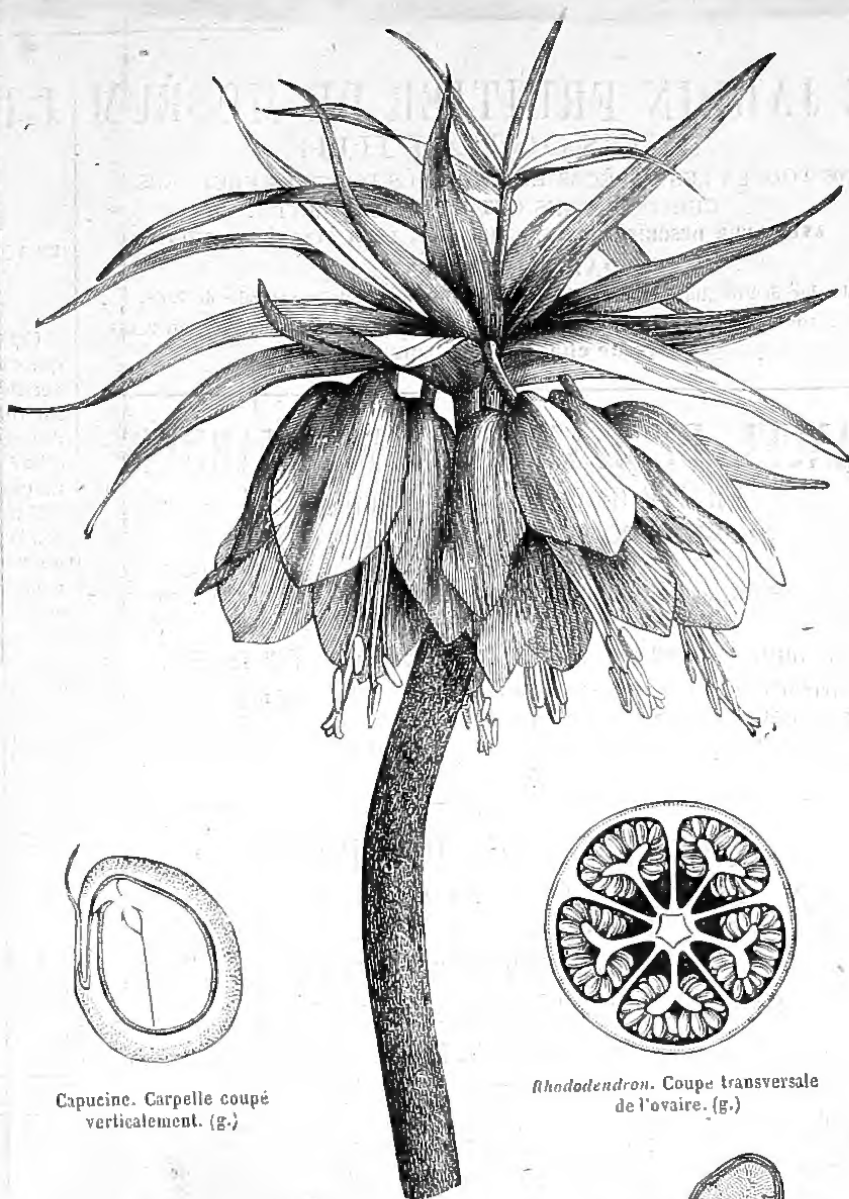




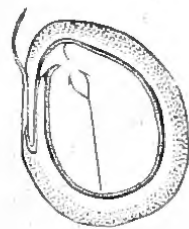




Negenther. Feuille à pétiole ailé et terminé par une ascidie operculée.

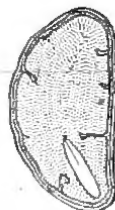


Rhododendron. Coupe transversale de l'ovaire. (g.)



Capucine. Carpelle coupé verticalement. (g.)

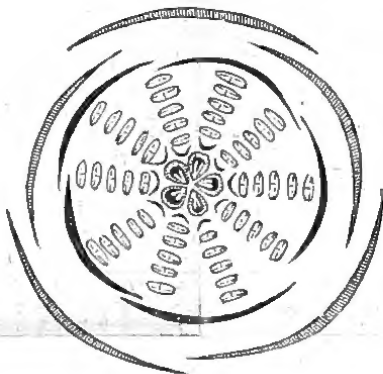
Fritillaire couronne impériale (*Fritillaria imperialis*).



649. Lierre. Graine coupée verticalement. (g.)



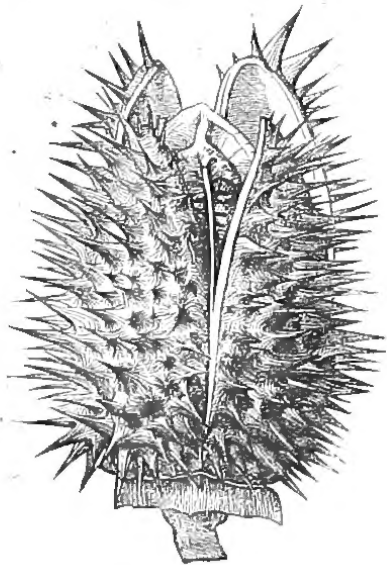
Capucine (*Tropaeolum majus*). Fleur vue de face.



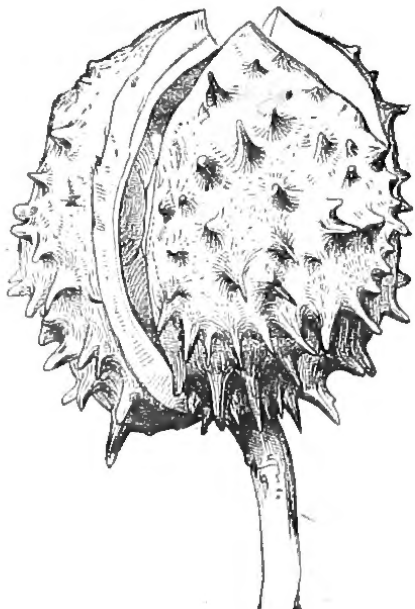
Aneolie. Diagramme.



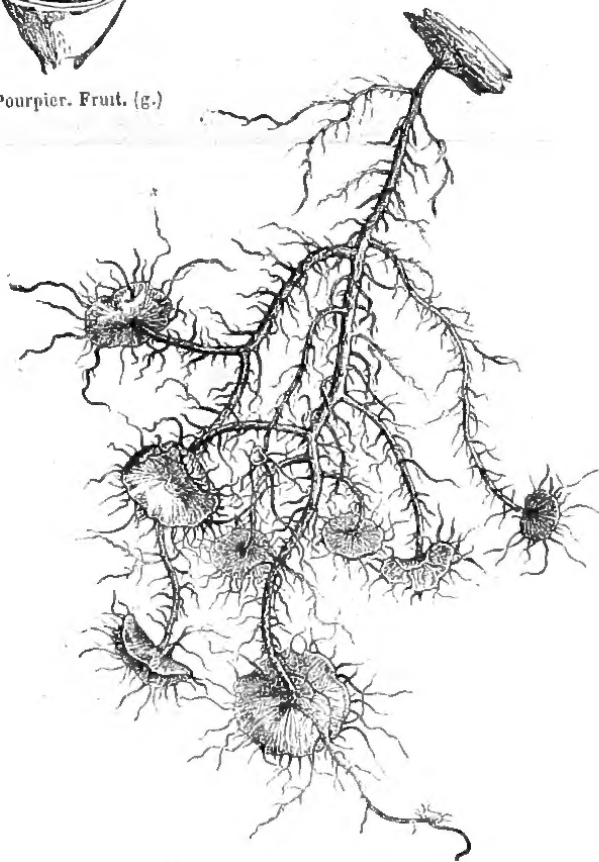
538. Pourpier. Fruit. (g.)



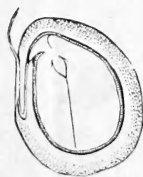
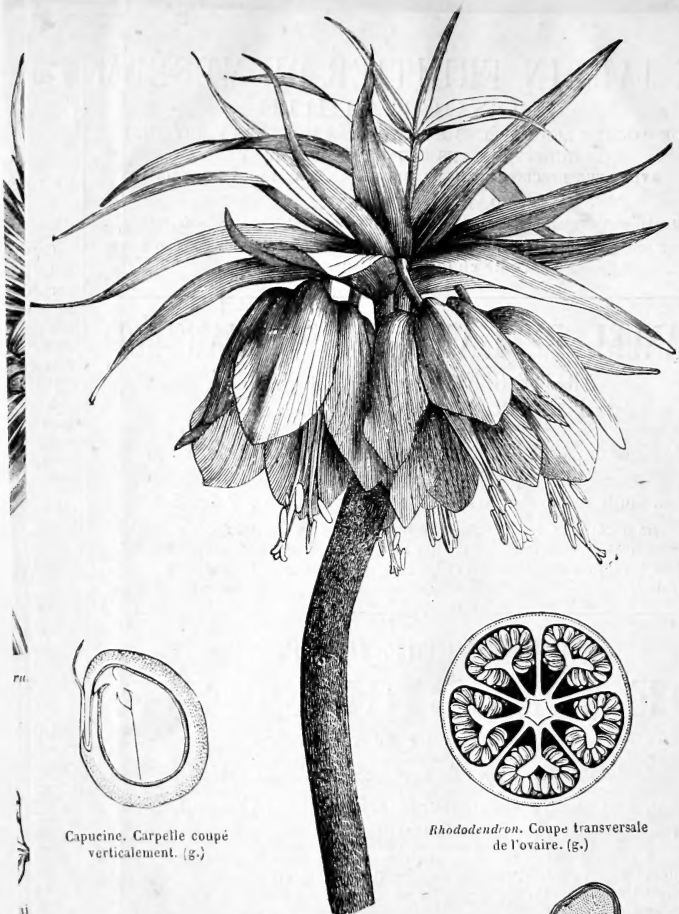
Datura. Capsule.



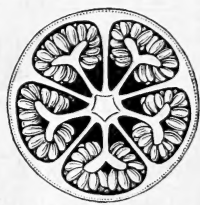
Marronnier d'Inde. Fruit.



Usnée barbee (*Usnea barbata*).



Capucine. Carpelle coupé  
verticalement. (g.)



Rhododendron. Coupe transversale  
de l'ovaire. (g.)

Fritillaire couronne impériale (*Fritillaria imperialis*).



649. Lierre. Graine coupée  
verticalement. (g.)



538. Pourpier. Fruit. (g.)



1873.

1874.

# NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

GUIDE TO THE

Flower & Vegetable Garden,

AND

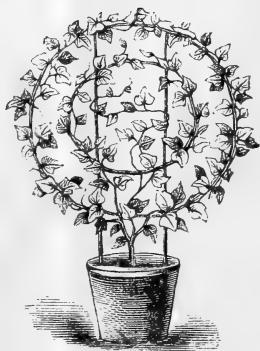
CATALOGUE OF

## Flowering Bulbs, Flower,

Vegetable, Agricultural and Tree Seeds,

FLOWERING  
*PLANTS,*

SHRUBS,



FRUIT AND  
*Ornamental Trees,*  
ETC.

FOR SALE BY

***R. J. TRUMBULL,***

Importer. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Seeds, Trees, Plants, etc.

***No. 427 SANSOME STREET,***

Bet. Clay & Commercial,

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

## INTRODUCTION.

THE marked favor with which our first Annual Descriptive Catalogue was received has encouraged us to issue our **second number**. We have received many congratulatory letters from our customers, to all of whom we take this opportunity of returning our thanks. Our aim is to satisfy our customers, and thereby retain their patronage. At the same time, we desire to contribute our mite toward the cultivation of a better taste, so far as the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, etc., are concerned on this Coast. What we specially need here, is more vegetable and flower gardens, more orchards, and more ornamental shrubs and shade trees. Visitors from abroad observe these deficiencies, and as freely comment upon them, to our discredit. A friend of ours recently remarked, that only necessity would compel him to make his home in the town of P—; on being asked why, he replied, "that the people were evidently lazy. Why," said he, "there is scarcely a respectable fence in the place; and as for *gardens*, there are not enough to count on your fingers' ends." It is needless to say, that this town is now at a "stand-still," while other towns in the immediate neighborhood are progressing rapidly, both in population and material improvements. A customer of ours purchased a house and lot not long since; he made a garden at a trifling expense, but was suddenly obliged to leave the place, and his property was disposed of at auction; it brought, under this pressure, an advance of more than \$300. The party who made the purchase being rebuked for his extravagance (?) by some of his friends, replied, "that the flowers alone were worth the advance to him, and would be to *any* person of taste."

How many gardenless, flowerless, treeless farms there are in this State those who travel even to a limited extent. Some farmers seem to be willing to eat vegetables and fruit that have been hauled for miles under a scorching sun, which are insipid and positively unhealthy; others are beyond the reach of the "vegetable wagon," and are apparently contented so to remain. For this state of things there is no excuse. Our sunny slope is the most highly naturally favored spot on earth. Here we can grow almost anything we please, to greater perfection, with less expense and trouble than anywhere else. In no section of our country are farmers more successful than on this Coast. But the farmer's life should be pleasant as well as profitable, and his home, both inside and outside, should be made attractive, that he and his family may love it so much, that to them it may be in reality, the dearest spot on earth. That man is the happiest and the most independent whose soil yields to him the greatest variety of edibles which are consumed in his own household. A few dollars annually expended in a judicious selection of seeds, plants, shrubs and trees, will actually yield a higher rate of interest, independent of the pleasure derived from their culture, than that of any other legitimate investment.

OUR CUSTOMERS will observe that the present number contains an increased list of **Flower Seeds**, and a Catalogued List of **Fruit and Shade Trees**, with **Flowering Plants and Shrubs**. During the past year we received a great many letters inquiring about the kinds and prices of trees, plants, etc., and have deemed it wise to make this addition for the accommodation of our customers. And we beg leave to add, that we have perfected arrangements to such a degree, that we feel justified in saying that we are able to supply anything in this line at the lowest possible rates consistent with the best quality. We shipped thousands of roots, plants, flowers, trees, etc., (some by mail, some by express, and some by freight), last season, which gave general satisfaction to our customers. In shipping we exercise the utmost care. During our business season, which continues about six months, we are often very closely pressed to execute orders on time; this arises in a great measure from thoughtlessness on the part of our customers, who are hardly willing to allow us an hour's time, but want their orders filled "by return of mail" or "express." Our plan is to execute in the order of receipt, only giving preference to shipments which are to go forward by steamer or sailing vessel, and only when this is absolutely necessary.

"**Seeds on Commission.**"—We have **no stock** that we desire to dispose of in this way. Our seeds are fresh, and of the very best quality that we can find. They are selected with the greatest care, and are purchased from only those who **know how to grow seeds**—a secret which is known to but few. This we say more to parties who are continually offering us seeds of their own growing (sometimes at nominal prices) than to our customers. **We will not purchase seeds from any person, at any price, who cannot**

furnish us good evidence that he or she is an experienced grower. For several years a great deal of seed was distributed among dealers in the Eastern States "on commission," with the understanding that what was not sold could be returned. Time proved the fallacy of this system, for the principle being wrong, wrong had to be practiced to maintain it with profit. The discovery was finally and thoroughly made, that seven-eighths of the seed so offered was worthless. The third attempt has been made on this Coast to dispose of seeds in this way: two have failed in it, and we have no doubt that time will bring failure to the third. We caution our customers against purchasing seeds, unless they are satisfied that they come through a responsible house. The Pacific Coast, by virtue of its geographical position, may have, and in fact does have, the best quality of seeds to be found in any market in the world. Our stock is made up from carefully selected seeds grown in the Eastern and Western States, in England, in France, in Germany, in China, in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, in the Sandwich Islands, in South America, and in California and Oregon; and before offering a variety of seed for sale, about which we have a doubt, come from where it may, we test it, and if not good it is destroyed.

**Seeds in Packets.**—Our Garden Seeds are put up in large or double packets, and in general contain from one-third to one-half more than those put up by Eastern seed dealers. The latter clause is emphatically true of **Flower Seeds**, for we have tried it ourself by ordering direct from a number of the most prominent seedsmen. What we want our customers and seed-buyers in general to know is, that we give for the money **good seed in packets** in greater quantity than does any other house with which we are acquainted.

**"At Market Price."**—This is an expression that will be frequently found in our Catalogue, and applies to seeds that are usually purchased in large quantities—such as Beans, Beet, Clover, Grass, Potatoes, etc., and which are liable to fluctuation. The price of some of these seeds may remain fixed for a month at a time, and again they may change daily, so much do they depend on supply and demand. Orders for such seeds will be filled at the price ruling on the day of the purchase, whether in favor of the buyer or ourself.

### Seeds Free of Postage to any part of the United States.

Our prices are in U. S. COIN, but for the convenience of our customers, many of whom prefer inclosing Greenbacks or Currency with their orders instead of Coin, because of their portability, and being attended with less expense for registering, we offer the following

### Inducements for the Formation of Clubs.

The wide distribution of our seeds being an especial object, and also desiring to encourage the increasing taste for flowers and gardens throughout the country, especially on the Pacific Coast, we offer the following inducements to individuals to increase their orders; also, for the formation of clubs, by which many can avail themselves of our liberal offers. The seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid, either to one address or to the several parties forming the club, as may be desired, on receipt of the amount of the order, as follows:—Purchasers remitting:

\$1.00 currency, may select seeds in packets at Catalogue prices, amounting to	\$1.00
2.00 " " " " " "	2.10
3.00 " " " " " "	3.25
4.00 " " " " " "	4.50
5.00 " " " " " "	5.80
10.00 " " " " " "	12.00

We want it plainly understood that the above discounts apply only to **FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS IN PACKETS**.

**How to Remit Money.**—Remittances of money may be sent at our risk, if forwarded according to the following directions: viz., by **Post-Office Money Order, Bank Drafts, or Cash sent in a Registered Letter**. Money Orders can now be obtained at nearly all the principal post-offices, and cost only ten cents. This mode of remittance is preferable, and is perfectly safe from loss. Letters can be registered at any post-office by placing fifteen cents in postage-stamps on the letter, in addition to the ordinary postage, and requesting the postmaster to register it; this is safe, and will be sure to reach us.

**The Safe Arrival of Seeds is Guaranteed** in all cases when orders are accompanied by remittances as above stated, and should any package fail to reach its destination, we will, on being informed, after a reasonable time has elapsed for its arrival, send again. In such cases customers will, when writing to us, please repeat the articles ordered.

**Name and Address.**—Our correspondents will oblige us by writing their names, places of residence, County and State (or Territory) in full, and as plainly as possible. This is very important.

When our customers leave the selection of seeds to us, we will carefully discharge our trust, and endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.

Seeds in quantity, Plants and Trees, shipped by express or freight as desired.

R. J. TRUMBULL,

427 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

# HOT BEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

## HOT BEDS.

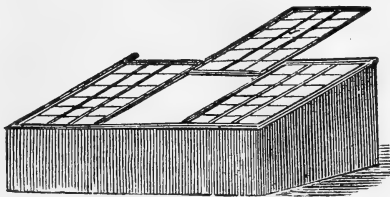


FIG. 1.

tion. Make a bed of the manure on the ground, about a foot or so larger all around than the size of the frame to be used, and about two and a half feet high. (See engraving of frame, fig. 1.) Place the frame on as soon as the bed is made, and fill in with five or six inches of fine, light soil, keeping the frame closed for a few days, until the bed has become warm; then nicely level the soil, open drills about six or eight inches apart, the depth of the same being governed by the size of the seed to be sown. From one-eighth to about three-fourths of an inch will be about the right depth for the drills; after the seeds are sown, cover them lightly, shade from bright suns, and water when required. Give air as the plants progress in growth, and eventually remove the sash from the frame.

The best and most certain success with seeds is obtained when they are sown in a hot-bed, as by their use the temperature and moisture can be so regulated, with a little care, that the seed cannot fail to grow and make success certain.

The hot-bed is made by taking fresh, strawy, stable manure, thoroughly shaking and mixing it up together, and if some old leaves can be added, so much the better, as the hot-bed will retain its heat for a much longer period by reason of such addition.

## COLD FRAMES.

In the absence of materials for making up a hot-bed, we would advise the use of a cold frame, which is so easy of construction and management as to be available by all. The cold frame cannot be sown so early as the hot-bed, depending as it does, on the sun's rays for its heat. Plants grown in cold frames are generally better than those raised in hot-beds. Cold frames require very little trouble or labor. Prepare a good rich soil in a sunny part of the garden; thoroughly pulverize and level the same; put on the frame and keep it tightly closed for a number of days, in order that the soil may become thoroughly warmed. The seed may then be sown in drills, as advised for the hot-bed. In the management of the cold frame, the frame should be kept closer than that of the hot-bed, owing to the absence of the heating materials which the latter contains.

A hand-box, (see fig. 2,) which is within reach of those of the most limited means, can be advantageously used to start seeds on a small scale.

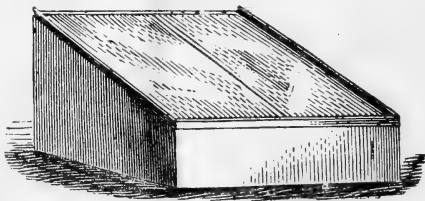


FIG. 2.



# VALUABLE TABLES.

## ESTIMATE OF GARDEN SEEDS FOR AN ACRE.

Beans (Dwarf).....in drills,	1½ bush.	Parsnip.....in drills,	3 lbs.
" (Pole).....in hills,	12 quarts.	Potatoes (cut tubers).....	8 bush.
Beets.....in drills,	6 lbs.	Peas.....	1½ "
Carrots.....	3 "	Radish.....	5 lbs.
Corn (shell).....in hills,	3 quarts.	Spinach.....	8 "
Cucumbers.....	1 lb.	Salsify.....	8 "
Melon (Musk).....	1 "	Squash.....in hills,	1 "
" (Water).....	1½ lb.	Turnip.....in drills,	2 "
Onions.....in drills,	4 "	".....broadcast,	2½ lbs.
Onion Sets (small)....	8 bush.		

## FARM SEEDS PER ACRE.

Wheat.....broadcast,	1½ to 2 bush's	Alfalfa.....	20 lbs.
".....drilled,	1½ "	Alsike Clover.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Barley.....	1½ "	White Clover.....	4 to 6 lbs.
".....broadcast,	2 to 2½ "	Red Clover.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Rye.....	2 to 2½ "	Osage Orange.....	1½ bush.
".....drilled,	1½ to 2 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	1 to 1½ bush
Oats.....	2 "	Red Top.....	1 to 1½ "
".....broadcast,	2 to 3 "	Timothy.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	1 "	Mixed Lawn Grass.....	1 to 2 bush.
Indian Corn, for soiling....	3 "	Millet.....	½ to 1 "
Hemp.....	1½ "	Hungarian.....	½ to 1 "
Flax.....	1½ "	Clover..... { together }	4 lbs.
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	2 to 3 quarts.	Timothy..... { for }	8 "
Broom Corn.....	5 to 8 "	Red Top..... { one acre }	6 "

Showing the Number of Plants or Trees Required for an Acre, when  
Planted at the Following Distances:

Dist. apart.	No. of Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. of Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. of Plants
1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet.....	135
1½ feet.....	19,339	6 feet.....	1,221	21 feet.....	98
2 feet.....	10,890	9 feet.....	537	24 feet.....	57
2½ feet.....	6,969	12 feet.....	302	27 feet.....	56
3 feet.....	4,840	15 feet.....	193	30 feet.....	48
4 feet.....	2,720				

# GARDEN HARDWARE.

Clock Spring Shears, from Nos. 1 to 3 .....	each	\$3.00 to \$3.75
Budding Knives.....	"	1.00 to 1.75
French Pruning Shears, from 7 to 10 inch.....	"	2.00 to 3.50
Pruning Knives.....	"	1.00 to 2.50
Hedge Shears.....	"	1.75 to 4.00
Pole Pruning Shears.....	"	3.25
Spiral Spring Shears, 7 to 10 inch.....	"	2.25 to 3.75
Wooden Handle.....	"	2.25 to 3.00
Wire Hanging Baskets.....	"	50 to 1.50
Rustic.....	"	2.75 to 3.00



# R. J. Trumbull's

## AUTUMN CATALOGUE

OF

### Select Flowering Bulbs

### And Roots,

#### BULBS

FREE BY POST.

We will send Bulbs by mail to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Bulbs as cheaply as those who reside in our large cities.



WITH DIRECTIONS FOR  
THEIR CULTURE.

Seeds for Fall Sowing  
ETC.

427

Sansome St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE HYACINTH is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of the Bulbous Flowers, and is particularly desirable for either garden, pot, or glass culture. The preferable season for planting HYACINTHS in the garden, is in October and November; but they can be set out at anytime, as long as the ground is open and the Bulbs sound. They will grow in almost any light, sandy soil; but when the highest cultivation is aimed at, they should be planted in a mixture composed of one-third river or sea sand, one-third well rotted cow manure, and one-third good garden mould. The beds composed of the above compost should be well dug. They should be planted about four inches deep, and from six to eight inches apart.

For the culture of HYACINTHS in pots, prepare the above compost. The size of the pot depends on the number of Bulbs planted in a single one; three or four Bulbs in a pot of six or seven inches in diameter, has a rich and massive effect; one or two Bulbs in each may be planted in proportionately smaller pots—two Bulbs in each is very effective, and generally preferred. In potting, each Bulb should remain two-thirds above the surface of the soil; when thus planted, water them well to imbue the Bulbs firmly within the soil, allowing them to remain in this condition for one or two days; then bury the pots in the open ground to the depth of six inches for six weeks. After the period adverted to, take up the pots and remove them to a moderately warm room, care being taken to screen the leaf-growth made in darkness for a few days after being disimbedded. They will need occasional watering.

For culture in glasses, the Bulbs should be so placed that only the base of each touch the water, then place them for the first ten days, in a dark closet or room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. A small piece of charcoal dropped into the glass will keep the water pure, but the loss of water by evaporation should be restored from time to time.



**CHOICE HYACINTHS.****Dark Blue and Violet.**

	Each		Each
Belvedere, dark blue.....	\$0 40	Lord Wellington, dark stripes.	\$0 40
Belle Mode, clear blue.....	40	Prince Von Saxe Weimer.....	40

**Porcelain and Pale Blue.**

	Each		Each
Blocksbergen, porcelain, str wh	\$0 40	Pasquin, lavender, violet eye..	\$0 40
Lord Noel, light.....	35	Rudolphus, lilac blue.....	40

**Red, Rosy and Pink.**

	Each		Each
Acteur, pink, long tube.....	0 30	Grootvorst, peach blossom pink	\$0 35
Bouquet Tendre, crimson.....	30	Princesse Royale, dark red....	30
Czar Nicholas, pale rose, large.	30	Regina Victoria, fine red.....	30

**Pure and Blush White.**

	Each		Each
Anna Maria, blush, purple eye.	\$0 35	La Virginité, blush white....	\$0 30
La Déese, pure white, yellow eye	40	Miss Kitty, violet eye beautiful	40
La Tour d'Auvergne, pure		Passe Virgo, red eye.....	35
white.....	40	Violet Superbe, violet eye....	35

**Yellow and Orange.**

	Each		Each
Boquet Orange, reddish, tip or.	\$0 40	La Favorite, yellow, good form	\$0 40
Goethe, bright yellow.....	40	L'Or d'Ophir, straw color.....	40

**Mixed Hyacinths.**

\$2.25 per Dozen.

	Each		Each
Double Blue, all shades....	\$0 25	Double White, various colored	
Double Red, all shades.....	25	eyes.....	\$0 25
		Double Yellow, all shades.....	25

**TULIPS.****Early Flowering or Bedding Tulips.**

Admirably adapted for culture in pots, edgings or beds, flowering immediately after the Duc Van Thols.

	Each
Canary Bird, rich golden yellow, fine cup.....	\$0 20
Queen Victoria, fine red and white.....	10

**Early Dwarf Duc Van Thol.**

The earliest of all the Tulips.

	Each
Rose, milky white, changing to beautiful rose.....	\$0 15
Crimson, bright crimson.....	15
Double, yellow and red.....	10

## Double Tulips.

Do equally well in Pots or Out-doors.

Marriage de Ma Fille, pure white, striped with violet rose.....each	\$0 20
Rex Rubrorum, brilliant scarlet.....	10
Tournsol, scarlet and yellow .....	15

## Parrot Tulip.

For Out-door Cultivation. The petals have feathered edges, and are very singular and picturesque.

Constantinople, large blood-colored.....each	\$0 15
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## CROCUS.

For Pots and Borders.

They flower well in Pots, Hedge-Hogs, Baskets, etc., and should be treated in the same manner as directed for Hyacinths.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Large White.....	\$0 40	Large Scotch White, with	
Large Blue.....	40	purple.....	\$0 40
		Mixed, all colors.....	40

## Hybrid Named Varieties.

Are composed of all the best and most beautiful varieties, and are very remarkable for richness of colors, and the immense size of their flowers.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
David Rizzio, purple.....	\$0 50	Madam Mina, violet and white	\$0 50
La Majesteuse, large striped. .	50	Prince Albert, brilliant purple.	50

## LILIAM, Lilies.

For the Garden.

These require very little care—the principal thing, indeed, to be attended to, is to forbear disturbing them too often.

Candidum, large white, 4 to 5 feet high....each	\$0 25
Chalcedonicum, scarlet, 4 feet high.....	1 00
Longiflorum, snow white, 1½ feet high.....	25
Superbum, deep orange red .....	35

## LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most beautiful and deliciously fragrant Spring Flowering Plants. It is neat and chaste in its growth, and possesses every quality to render it a universal favorite.

Convallaria Majalis, white.....each	\$0 75
Convallaria Majalis, rose colored.....	1 00

## IRIS.

A beautiful class of Flowering Bulbs, suitable for pots or borders.

Anglica (English Bulbous), mixed colors.....each	\$0 10
Hispanica, Spanish, mixed colors.....	8



Lilium Candidum.

***IXIAS.***

Are tender, but beautiful and picturesque ; of a wide range of colors. They are most effective when planted in stores of three and six in a pot, from three to five inches in diameter.

Fine mixed.....each \$0 08

***PEONIAS.***

Sweet Scented, Double Chinese. Herbaceous Varieties, of the most Brilliant Show-Flowers.

Madame Breon, anemone-formed, rosy violet.....each \$0 60  
Plenissima Rosea Superba, fine pale pink..... 60  
Whitleyi, pearly white, with straw centre..... 60  
Wyoming, purplish crimson..... 60

**POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.**

The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, and may be grown either in glasses or pots. Will do well if planted in open borders.

Gloriosum Superbum, with white deep orange cup.....each \$0 25  
Grand Monarque, white, with pale yellow cup..... 25

**Double Narcissus.**

For Pots and Borders.

Albo Pleno Odorato, white fragrant.....each \$0 10  
Van Sion, double yellow daffodil..... 15

***MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.***

Snowdrop, single.....per doz.	\$0 40	Ranunculus, scarlet turban. ea	\$0 05
Snowdrop, double.....	75	Tuberose, double, sweet scented	25
Anemone, fine mxd hardy, each	05	Dahlias, in variety.....	25
Ranunculus, lrg trbn, prpl & wh	08		

<b>Hyacinth Glasses, assorted colors</b> .....	each \$0 25
<b>Hedge-Hogs, for Crocus Bulbs</b> .....	3 00
<b>Bee-Hives, “ “</b> .....	3 00

***ROOTS, PLANTS, ETC.***

Asparagus Roots, per 100.....	\$2 00	Strawberry Plants, per 100....	\$2 00
Rhubarb Roots, each from .25 to .75		Cabbage Plants.....	1 00

**SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.****FLOWER SEEDS.**

	Per Pkt
Candytuft.....	10
Cantebury Bell.....	15
Centranthus.....	10
Chelone.....	10
Clematis.....	10
Daisy—single.....	25
Daisy—double.....	50
Ice Plant.....	10
Pansy.....	10
Phlox Drummondi.....	10
“ Perennial.....	25
Pinks in variety.....	10 to 25
Portulaca.....	10
Sweet Peas.....	10
Sweet William.....	10
Sweet Alyssum.....	10
Violets.....	25
Wallflower.....	10

**VEGETABLE SEEDS.**

	Per Pkt
Asparagus.....	10
Brocoli.....	10
Brussels Sprouts.....	10
Cabbage in variety.....	10
Cauliflower.....	10
Cress.....	10
Kale.....	10
Kohlrabi.....	10
Leek.....	10
Lettuce.....	10
Peas.....	10
Radish.....	10
Rhubarb.....	10
Spinach.....	10
‘Top or Button Onions.....	10
Turnip—in variety.....	10
Mushroom Spawn.....	Per lb 25

**CLOVER & GRASSES,**

At Market Rates.

Alfalfa, California and Chili  
Alsike.  
Lucerne.  
Red Peavine  
White Clover.  
Mesquit Grass.  
Red Top Grass.  
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass.  
Timothy Grass.  
Orchard “  
Eng. Rye “  
Hungarian “  
Kentucky Blue Grass.  
Fine French Lawn Grass.



# FLOWERS ;

## WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

Plants are known and described generally as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

**Annuals** are those plants that flower and mature their seed within a year after they are sown, and then perish. This definition is in no way changed by the fact that many Annuals may be managed as Biennials, or in other words, be sown in autumn for flowering early the following season.

**Tender Annuals** are those that require heat, and will not vegetate in the open ground until settled warm weather.

**Half Hardy Annuals** are those that will bear a slight frost, and may be sown in the open ground a little earlier than tender annuals.

**Hardy Annuals** are usually those which require no artificial heat during any period of their growth—every stage of their existence, from the time of sowing the seed to maturity being passed in the open ground.

**Biennials** are those plants that flower the second, and sometimes the third year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

**Perennials** are those plants that live and generate their species for several years successively.

**Biennials and Perennials** are Tender, Half Hardy, and Hardy.

**Tender Biennials and Perennials**, or Greenhouse Plants, are those that require artificial heat to protect them from the frost.

**Half Hardy Biennials and Perennials** are those that require a slight covering of straw or litter during cold weather.

**Hardy Biennials and Perennials** are those that will stand the coldest winter weather without protection.

**Soils Most Suitable.**—Perhaps the soil best adapted to a majority of plants is a light friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and enough sand to render it porous ; but as it seldom happens that the amateur has a choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry or gravelly nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive quality.

**Manures.**—The use of strong, crude manures should be carefully avoided. In ordinary good soil, an annual dressing of decomposed stable manure, dug in to the depth of about ten inches, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, will be all that is needed.

**Time of Sowing.**—With regard to the proper time for sowing Flower Seeds, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule, *hardy* kinds may be sown in the open ground during February and March, *half hardy* during the latter part of March and first week of April, and *tender* after the middle of April.

**Early Flowers.**—The best method to obtain early flowers is to sow seed of the most desirable tender and half hardy species, in pots early in March. If kept in a warm greenhouse or window, or plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will be ready to transplant to the open ground early in May. The season of blooming will be fully three weeks earlier thereby.

**Mode of Sowing.**—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups, where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed, and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule, the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the time of sowing ; the operation should not be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of Spring.

**The Depth** at which seed should be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as Sweet Peas, should be sown about half an inch deep ; medium sized seeds, such as Balsams, Convolvulus, or Thunbergia, about a quarter of an inch deep ; while such as are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. If sown too deep, they are longer in germinating, and the smaller ones are liable to decay, through want of strength to open the pores of the earth. In the absence of rain, water the seeds occasionally from a very fine rose watering pot.

**Transplanting.**—As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, they may be transplanted to different parts of the garden. Remove the plants carefully with a small garden trowel, retaining as much of the soil to the roots as possible. Place the large growing kinds in the rear, and the small in front ; above all things avoid crowding them. Transplanting should, if possible, be performed in cloudy weather or towards evening ; and, unless the soil is wet, the seedlings should be slightly watered, to settle the soil about the roots, shading them for a day or two afterwards, if necessary.

**Neatness** is indispensable in a flower garden, and neither the variety nor beauty of the plants will compensate for its absence. As the plants advance in growth, frequent weeding and hoeing will be necessary, as well for the sake of neatness, as to stimulate their growth. Tie the tall growing kinds to neat rods or sticks, and train the vines or climbers on trellises, strings or poles.

**Agrostemma Coronaria**, (Rose Champion).....10

**ALONSOA**—NAT. ORD., Scrophularinæ.

These plants are very ornamental, either in the greenhouse, or grown as annuals in the open border during the Summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Tender perennials.

**Alonsoa grandiflora**, (large flowered), deep scarlet, 2 ft.....10

**ALSTROEMERIA**—NAT. ORD., Amaryllidaceæ.

This is a genus of tuberous-rooted plants, with beautiful flowers; requiring to be grown in a sheltered position to have them in perfection. Half hardy perennials.

**Alstroemeria Van Houtte**. Finest hybrids, mixed, 1½ ft.....20

**ALYSSUM**—NAT. ORD., Crucifereæ.

Free blooming plants, finely adapted for forming dense masses of bloom; the 'Sweet Alyssum' is a hardy annual, very fragrant, and makes pretty edgings or beds; blooming constantly all the season.

**Alyssum, Sweet** (A Maritima), pure white, hardy annual, 6 inches.....10

“ **saxatile** (Golden Alyssum), hardy perennial, 6 inches.....10

**AMARANTHUS**—(Love Lies Bleeding), NAT. ORD., Amarantaceæ.

Ornamental-foliaged plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the centre of beds, or mixed flower or shrubby borders. Half hardy annual.

**Amaranthus caudatus**, (Love Lies Bleeding,) red flowers in long drooping spikes or racemes; very showy.....10

“ **salcifolius**, new, rich in color, and very effective in beds or pots.....25

**ANEMONE**—NAT. ORD., Ranunculaceæ.

All the plants belonging to this genus are beautiful and well deserving of cultivation; succeed well in any light soil. Hardy perennials.

**Anemone coronaria**, mixed from selected flowers, ½ ft.....10

**ANTIRRHINUM**, (Snap-Dragon)—NAT. ORD., Scrophulariaceæ.

One of the most useful Summer and Autumn flowering perennials, vying with the Carnation in the variety of their stripes and spots.

**Antirrhinum Majus Caryophylloides**.....10

“ “ **Papilion**.....10

“ “ **Roi des Feux**.....10

**ASTER**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion, flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower beds and mixed borders it stands unrivalled.

**Aster. Truffaut's French Pæony-Flowered Perfection**, very large and splendid; of the greatest perfection of form, size, and fullness of flower; twenty to twenty-four inches in height; the most beautiful varieties mixed.....10

“ **Mixed China**.....10

“ **Pæony-Flowered Mixed**, very beautiful in style of growth, with spreading branches and very large, double flowers of the finest form; incurved and imbricated, and of brilliant and distinct colors. In consequence of its strong branching habit, it does not require support: finest colors, mixed....10

“ **White Bouquet** These are of erect and very branching habit, twelve to fifteen inches high, full double, and bloom in such profusion as to resemble a bouquet of flowers; a fine class for pots.....15

“ **French Crown, or Two-Colored Asters**. The flowers of these have two colors, the centre, or about half of each flower being pure white, while the outer part or circumference is blue, crimson, etc., producing a striking and fine effect: mixed colors.....10

“ **Dwarf Pyramidal**, blood red.....15

**BALSAM**—NAT. ORD., Balsaminaceæ.

The Balsam is one of the most beautiful garden-flowers, and has long been a general favorite. To have them in the greatest perfection, prepare the ground rich and deep, and any extra care in culture will be amply repaid. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, or frame, or in the open ground after the season becomes warm and settled; they transplant easily. Set the plants twelve inches apart; they look best in groups of three, five or more plants, or in fancy beds, edged with some showy dwarf plant. Tender annuals.

**Balsam. Fine Paris Double**, mixed colors.....15

“ **Splendid Double**, pure white; highly recommended for florists.....25

“ **Camellia-Flowered**, mixed.....25

3 PKT.

**BARTONIA**—NAT. ORD., Loasacæ.

**Bartonia Aurea** (golden). Flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across, which have quite a metallic lustre when the sun shines upon them; very showy, 2 ft. .... 10

**BELLIS PERENNIS** (Daisy)—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

A hardy perennial, the poet's favorite, nothing better for borders. If sown early, it will bloom the same season.

**Single Garden**, mixed colors. .... 15  
**Double**, finest mixed. .... 25

**BRYONOPSIS**—NAT. ORD., Cucurbitacæ.

An elegant climber, with ivy-like pale green foliage, and exquisitely marked green fruit, changing to bright scarlet, with white stripes. Half hardy annual.

**Bryonopsis Laciniosa Erythrocarpa**, 10 ft. .... 10

**CACALIA** (Tassel Flower)—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of tassel-shaped flowers from July to October; blooms in clusters; fine for cutting.

**Cacalia Coccinea**, scarlet; flowering in clusters; very pretty, 1½ ft. .... 10

**CALLIRHOE**—NAT. ORD., Malvacæ.

Beautiful annual, two or three feet in height, with leafy stems, terminating in large panicked racemes of rich violet or purple crimson flowers, with white centre; commences to bloom when about six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of its numerous attractive flowers throughout the Summer and Autumn till hard frost, forming an elegant object for groups, beds or single specimens.

**Callirhoe Pedata**, (New Nuttallia), rich violet purple, with white eye, 2 ft. .... 10

**CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

This genus is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals. Make fine bedding plants, and are valuable for edging. Hardy annual.

**Calliopsis Drummondii**, yellow, with crimson centre; fine; from Texas, 1½ ft. .... 10

**CAMPANULA**—NAT. ORD., Campanulacæ.

The Campanulas are, without exception, some of the finest of all garden-plants for decoration in conservatory, green house and flower garden.

**Campanula Speculum**, (Venus Looking-Glass) .... 10

**CANARY-BIRD FLOWER**—NAT. ORD., Tropæolacæ.

The popular name of this pretty climbing annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of the calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wings; blooms from June to October; from Mexico.

**Canary-Bird Flower** (*Tropæolum Peregrinum*), 20 ft. .... 15

**CANDYTUFT**—NAT. ORD., Cruciferae.

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated more extensively in every flower-garden. They grow about one foot in height. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, and thin them to five or six inches apart; they form fine masses of bloom, and are very fine for cut flowers. Hardy annuals.

**Candytuft, White Fragrant** (Odorata), flowers in profusion. .... 10  
 " **Purple** (*L. umbellata*), fine variety. .... 10  
 " **Mixed Varieties**. .... 10

**CANNA** (Indian Shot)—NAT. ORD., Marantacæ.

A magnificent genus of stately plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage. The seed should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before sowing. The tubers should be preserved in a cool, dry place during winter. Perennial.

**Canna. Fine Mixed Varieties**. .... 10

**CANTERBURY BELL**—NAT. ORD., Campanulacæ.

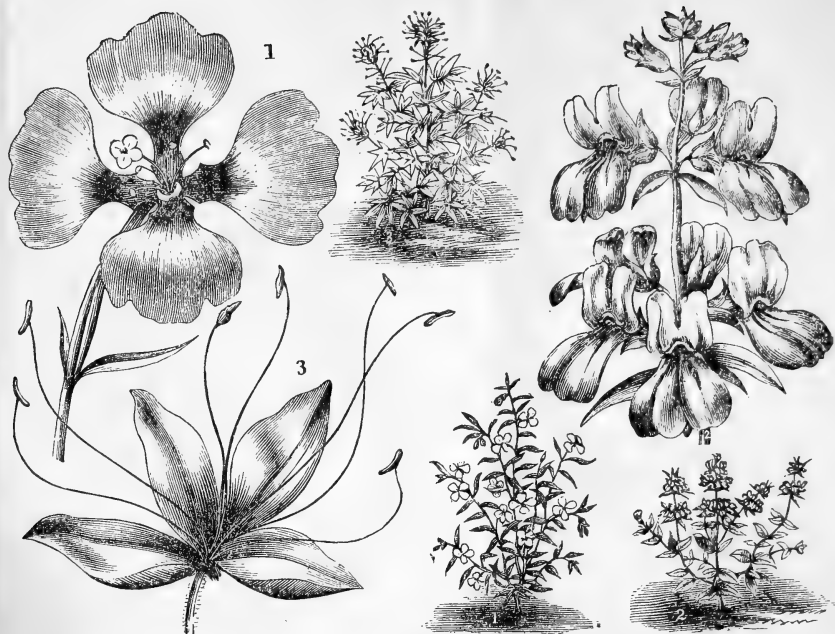
The Canterbury Bells have long been known among our most ornamental garden-plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers, which are freely produced throughout the Summer, render them strikingly effective. As they are strictly biennials, it will be necessary to sow them every year. Hardy biennials.

**Canterbury Bell**, mixed, blue and white, double, 2 ft. ... 15

**CARNATION** (*Dianthus*)—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllacæ.

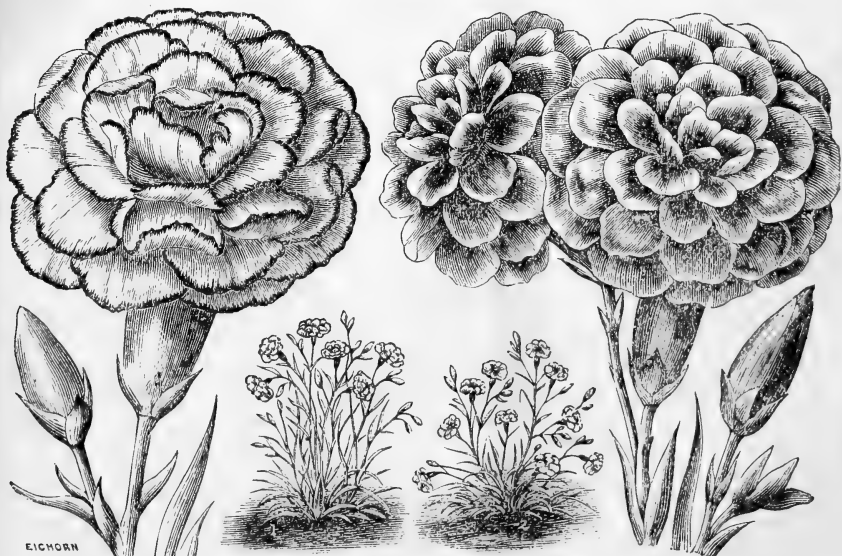
A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the

# CLARKIA, CLEOME AND COLLINSIA.



In the above group will be found illustrations of the plants and flowers of 1, 1, CLARKIA ; 2, 2, COLLINSIA ; 3, 3, CLEOME—all free-blooming and beautiful.

## DIANTHUS.



Herewith are presented illustrations of two of these ever-popular flowers. The Pink is easy of cultivation, sweetly fragrant, and a faithful rewarder of its cultivator. Our seed has been selected with the utmost care and will be found fresh and true to name.



finest, having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections. Hardy perennials. P.P.T.

**Carnation Pink, Fine German, mixed**.....25  
 “ “ **Tree, or Perpetual**.....50

**CENTRANTHUS**—NAT. ORD., Valerianaceæ.

Very pretty, free-flowering, compact-growing plants; very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any garden-soil. Hardy annuals.

**Centranthus, Long-Tubed** (Macrosiphon), rose color, very pretty, 2 ft.....10

**CHELONE**—NAT. ORD., Scrophulariaceæ.

An elegant summer-flowering, hardy, herbaceous plant, adapted for a bed, group or mass, with erect, slender, attenuated flower-stems rising two or three feet in height, having racemes of bright-scarlet Pentstemonlike flowers, from one to two inches in length, forming a beautiful and effective object in borders, pleasure-grounds, etc. Hardy perennial.

**Chelone Barbata**, Scarlet; from Mexico, 2 ft.....10

**CHRYSANTHEMUM**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

The Annual Chrysanthemums when well grown are very showy and effective plants. Many of the new varieties of *C. tricolor*, which are included in the following list, are very handsome and ornamental. All of them should be set in rich ground, and from one to two feet apart.

**Chrysanthemum Album**, white annual.....10  
 “ **Tricolor**, scarlet, purple, and blood-red varieties mixed, 1 ft.....10

**CINERARIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

A well known favorite, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. Greenhouse perennial. Will do well in the milder sections of California, but needs shade from strong sun in Summer, and care in Winter. An excellent house-plant.

**Cineraria, fine mixed seed**.....50

**CLARKIA**—NAT. ORD., Onagraceæ.

A beautiful favorite plant, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances. Hardy annuals.

**Clarkia, mixed**.....10

**CLEMATIS**—NAT. ORD., Ranunculaceæ.

A handsome class of climbers, very desirable for growing against a wall or trellis. Seeds of this tribe require some time to germinate. Hardy perennials.

**Clematis Flammula** (Sweet Virgin's Bower) white; very fragrant, 15 ft.....15

**CLEOME**—NAT. ORD., Capparidacæ.

Pretty, free-flowering, half hardy annual, with singular flowers. Should be planted 10 inches apart.

**Cleome Rosea, Spider Wort**, 1½ ft.....10

**COCKSCOMB**—NAT. ORD., Amaranthaceæ.

Very attractive and showy annuals, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers, of great effect in the garden or in pots. Does best started in a hot-bed and transplanted into a very rich soil after warm weather has fairly set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

**Cockscomb, New Feathered**, 3 ft.....15

**COLLINSIA**—NAT. ORD., Scrophulariaceæ.

An exceedingly popular and pretty genus of free-blooming and attractive plants. Hardy annuals

**Collinsia, Bicolor**, purple and white, 1 ft.....10

**CONVOLVULUS**—NAT. ORD., Convolvulacæ.

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders and unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors or mixed. Half hardy annuals.

**Convolvulus Mauritanius**, a beautiful creeper, with silvery foliage and lovely blue flowers; fine for hanging-baskets and rock-work.....40  
 “ **Major** (Morning Glory), Fine mixed.....10

**CUPHEA**—NAT. ORD., Lythracæ.

A highly ornamental and exceedingly beautiful genus of profuse-blooming plants, equally valuable for the ornamentation of the flower-house, drawing-room, and flower-garden. If sown early, they can be used for bedding-plants the first year.

**Cuphea Zimapani**, a new variety, with large purple flowers.....25

**DAHLIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

A noble Autumn-flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half hardy perennial.

**Dahlia Superflua**, mixed Double Dahlia.....25

**DIANTHUS**—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllacæ.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation; the Carnation, Pink, and Sweet William, all "household words," belong to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive, while the recently introduced specie, *Dianthus Heddwigii*, with large and rich-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.

**Dianthus Chinensis** (Indian Pink), biennials of great beauty; bloom the first year from seed; perfectly hardy, and flower strong the second year. The colors are exceedingly rich; crimson and darker shades of that color, approaching to black, are often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink and other colors; about one foot high, and of the easiest culture; finest double, mixed.....10

" " **Double White**, very fine.....15

" **Heddwigii** (Japan Pink), flowers very large, two or three inches in diameter, of a variety of rich and brilliant colors and shades, from rose to deepest crimson, often beautifully marked and marbled; splendid mixed.....25

" **Deltoides** (London Pride).....20

" **Dentatus**, varied colors.....15  
(See Carnation, Sweet William, and Pink.)

**DIDISCUS**—NAT. ORD., Umbellifereæ.

**Didiscus Cærulea**, a very pretty little border plant. Half hardy annual, 1 ft.. ....10

**DIGITALIS** (Foxglove)—NAT. ORD., Scrophulariacæ.

The digitalis are too well known to need description. They are all useful and ornamental for general flower-garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall, spire-like spikes, crowned with their large thimble or bell-shaped flowers, will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy biennials, from three to four feet high.

**Digitalis, Mixed Varieties**, fine assortment of colors.....10

**DOLICHOS** (Hyacinth Bean)—NAT. ORD., Leguminosæ.

Beautiful climbing-plants: flowers in clusters; treatment much the same as the common bean. Tender annuals.

**Dolichos Lablab**, purple; from East Indies.....10

" " **alba**, white; from East Indies.....10

" **Lignosis** (Australian vine).....10

**ERYTHRINA**—NAT. ORD., Leguminosæ.

A magnificent genus of half hardy shrubs, with fine leaves, and beautiful, brilliant scarlet flowers, borne on spikes from one to one and a half feet long. They may be taken up in the Fall, and kept in perfect preservation during the Winter in a dry cellar, the roots covered with half-dry earth; when taken up the branches should be well cut back. Plant them out in May, and they will flower beautifully three or four times in the course of the Summer.

**Erythrina Hendersonii** (Coral-Tree), scarlet, 4 ft.....25

**EGG-PLANT** (*Solanum*)—NAT. ORD., Solanacæ.

Ornamental-fruited plants, interesting for their curious and handsome egg-shaped fruit.

**Egg-Plant, White-Fruited**, pure white, 1½ ft.....15

" **Chinese, Scarlet-Fruited**, bright scarlet, 1 ft.....15

**GAILLARDIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

A class of plants remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers; very effective and showy. Half hardy annuals.

**Gaillardia Grandiflora Hybrida**, rich crimson and yellow.....10

**GILIA**—NAT. ORD., Polemoniaceæ.

This is a very pleasing family of annuals. May be sown at any time, and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters; and, from its neat growth, it is admirably adapted for culture, either in masses or detached patches.

P. PKT.

## GILIA—Continued.

<b>Gilia Capitata</b> , sky-blue, fine, 1 ft.....	10
“ <b>tricolor</b> , yellow eye, surrounded by a purple ring, bordered by pale blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
“ <b>in varieties</b> , mixed.....	10

## GLOBE AMARANTHUS—NAT. ORD., Amarantaceæ.

The Globes are well known and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads for flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground. Tender annual.

<b>Globe Amaranthus</b> , <b>Purple</b> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
“ “ <b>Mixed</b> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
“ “ <b>White</b> , $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10

## GODETIA—NAT. ORD., Onagraceæ.

The Godetia is well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without it. Its profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered it a universal favorite.

<b>Godetia</b> , fine mixed.....	10
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## GOURDS—NAT. ORD., Cucurbitaceæ.

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, etc., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annual.

<b>Gourds</b> , <b>Bottle</b> , a very useful variety.....	10
“ <b>Hercules' Club</b> , club-shaped, curious.....	10
“ <b>Cucumis Angularis</b> .....	10

## GYPSOPHILA—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllaceæ.

Free-flowering elegant plants; the annuals are adapted for rustic rock-work and edging; the perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden-soil.

<b>Gypsophila</b> , <b>Muralis</b> , beautiful dwarf plant, neat and pretty, with small flowers, which completely cover the plant. Hardy annuals, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
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## HELIOTROPICUM—NAT. ORD., Boraginaceæ.

The Heliotrope is almost too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful: well adapted for bedding or pot-culture. Seeds sown in Spring make fine plants for Summer decoration. Half hardy perennials.

<b>Heliotropium</b> , fine mixed.....	15
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## HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

Well known showy plants; remarkable for their rapid and stately growth, and the large size and brilliancy of their flowers. They produce a fine effect in wide borders, among shrubbery in groups, or as single plants: the fine double varieties make a very splendid show.

<b>Helianthus</b> , <b>Californian Double</b> , splendid large double orange-colored flowers, 5 ft.....	10
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## HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flowers)—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

The Helichrysums are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of the flowers when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for Winter mantel bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annuals: from New Holland.

<b>Helichrysum Bracteatum</b> (album), white.....	10
“ Large flowers, mixed varieties, 2 ft.....	10
“ Double, finest colors mixed.....	15

## HIBISCUS—NAT. ORD., Malvaceæ.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy tribes of plants cultivated. Whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubbery border, or the more tender varieties grown for in-door decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size and varied beautiful colors of their flowers.

<b>Hibiscus Africanus</b> , cream color, rich brown centre. Hardy annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
“ <b>Syriacus</b> , Rose of Sharon, double, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	10

## HOLLYHOCK—NAT. ORD., Malvaceæ.

The great improvement that has been made in this fine flower within a few years has now placed it among the most fashionable flowers of the day: its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. It flowers the second and third year after sowing, and then dies, unless it is kept by cuttings or divisions of root. Hardy biennials.

<b>Hollyhock</b> , splendid double, fine mixed colors.....	15
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3 PKT.

**HONEYSUCKLE**—NAT. ORD., Leguminosæ.

- French Honeysuckle** (*Hedysarum*), a fine border plant; red and white mixed, from Italy. Half hardy perennials, 3 ft. ....10
- “ “ **Album** (White).....10

**HONESTY**—NAT. ORD., Lunaria Biennis.

- Honesty**, purple, hardy biennial.....10

**ICE PLANT**—NAT. ORD., Ficoidiaceæ.

- Ice Plant**, a most singular trailing plant, with thick fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower-garden. Half hardy annual.....10

**IPOMOEA** (*Convolvulus*)—NAT. ORD., Convolvulacæ.

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvellously brilliant colors with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet-blue to the most delicate cerulean. All the varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. The perennial species are invaluable for greenhouse decoration. Tender annual.

- Ipomoea Atropurpurea**, dark purple.....10
- “ **Alba**, pure white.....10

**IPOMOPSIS**—NAT. ORD., Polemoniaceæ.

Remarkably handsome free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-door decorations. Succeeds in light rich soil. Half hardy biennial.

- Ipomopsis Picta**, scarlet and golden yellow.....10

**LARKSPUR** (*Delphinium*)—NAT. ORD., Ranunculacæ.

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness, with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and when planted in beds masses or ribbons, are strikingly effective; indeed, few plants are so generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities, either in the garden or cut for vases, bouquets, etc. Hardy annuals.

- Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket** (*Hyacinth-Flowered*), very fine double, mixed colors, 1 ft. ....10
- “ **Cardiopetalum**, blue, fine, growing in masses.....10
- “ **Bee**.....10

**LINDHEIMERIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

- Lindheimeria Texana**, a very pretty little plant, having a vanilla-like odor. Yellow, fine, hardy annual, 2 ft. ....10

**LINUM**—NAT. ORD., Linacæ.

Most beautiful, free-flowering plants, amongst which stands distinguished for its brilliant-colored flowers, *Linum grandiflorum*, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy annual plants we have: for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers, of a rich scarlet crimson.

- Linum Grandiflorum**, brilliant scarlet, blossoms throughout the Summer.....10
- “ **Lewisia**, blue and white stripes. Hardy perennial, fine, 2 ft. ....10

**LOBELIA**—NAT. ORD., Lobeliaceæ.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants, of easy culture; well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general Summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The varieties of *Lobelia crinus* are generally used for this purpose. The variety of *Lobelia gracilis* is the best adapted for rock-work, pots, or suspended baskets to droop over. The seeds of Lobelias being very small, cover very slightly when sown.

- Lobelia Gracilis**, deep blue, fine for hanging-baskets or pots.....20
- “ **Paxtoniana**, Splendid Marbled.....25

**LYCHNIS**—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllacæ.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Lychnis Chalcedonica* is strikingly effective in mixed flowers and shrubbery-borders, and the mixed varieties are exceedingly beautiful. They succeed in any good, rich soil. Hardy perennials.

- Lychnis Chalcedonica**, scarlet, from Russia, 2 ft. ....10
- “ “ fine mixed.....10

FRUIT.

**MARIGOLD**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

These showy, half hardy annuals are too well known to need a description. They bloom abundantly from early Summer until cut off by frost, and for brilliant effect and long continued display, they are not exceeded by any garden-flower. The African varieties grow about two feet.

**Double African Marigold, Tall Orange**.....10

**MIGNONETTE**—NAT. ORD., Resedacæ.

A well-known, hardy annual, universally grown and esteemed for its delicious fragrance. If well thinned out, the plants will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom.

**Reseda Odorata** (Sweet Mignonette), very fragrant.....10

**MORNING GLORY**—See Convolvulus.

**MYOSOTIS** (Forget-me-not)—NAT. ORD., Boraginacæ.

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rock-work, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

**Myosotis Palustris**.....10

**NIEREMBERGIA**—NAT. ORD., Solanacæ.

Very useful plants, with delicate whitish flowers, tinted with lilac and a deep blotch in the center; abundant and constant bloomers. Tender perennials. May be grown in the house, or can be treated as tender annuals for out-door culture.

**Nierembergia Gracilis**, slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots or the border.....25

**NIGELLA** (Love-in-a-mist)—NAT. ORD., Ranunculacæ.

Interesting, hardy, free-blooming annual, with showy and curious flowers, and finely divided, handsome foliage; grows freely in any garden-soil.

**Nigella Damascena**, double, blue and white; fine.....10

**NOLANA**—NAT. ORD., Nolanacæ.

Very pretty trailing plants, with Convolvulus-like flowers; excellent for rustic-work or hanging baskets. Hardy annuals.

**Nolana Lanceolata**, sky-blue, with white throat.....10

**OBELISCARIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

Bold, showy plants, with rich-colored flowers, and curious acorn-like centres; succeeds in any common garden-soil; from Texas. Half hardy perennial.

**Obeliscari Pulcherrima**, rich velvety-crimson, edged and tipped with yellow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. 10

**ÆNOTHERA**—NAT. ORD., Onagracæ.

A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials.

**Ænothera Odorata** (Evening Primrose), sweet-scented, yellow flowers. Hardy annual, 1 ft. 10

“ in varieties, mixed.....10

**PANSY** (Heartsease, or Viola Tricolor)—NAT. ORD., Violacæ.

The Pansy or Heartsease is a general favorite and old acquaintance with every one who has any thing to do with a flower-garden. It begins to open its modest but lively flowers early in spring, and continues to enliven the garden till frost comes. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in May and June. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings, or divisions of the roots. Seeds sown in August, in the open borders, come up readily; they should be only slightly covered with fine soil, as half the seeds sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds. The following seeds have been carefully selected.

**Pansy, Fine Mixed**.....10

“ **Extra Fine Mixed**.....25

**PASSION-FLOWER**—NAT. ORD., Passifloracæ.

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden, flowering freely during the Autumn months.

**Passiflora Cærulea**, light blue, fine.....20

**PERILLA**—NAT. ORD., Labiatæ.

Among the recent introductions of ornamental-foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration, the Perilla deserves a more than ordinary share of attention. Its habit of

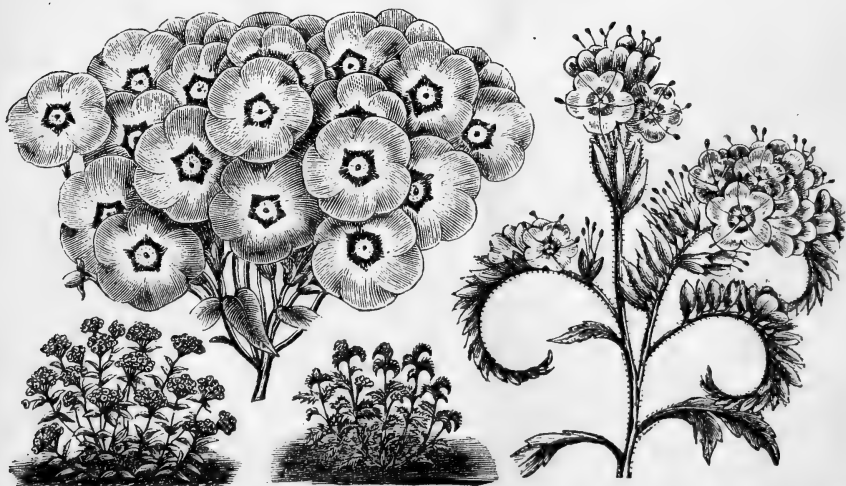
## NIEREMBERGIA, NIGELLA, NOLANO AND OBELISCARIA.



G. EICHORN.

This beautiful group embraces—1, 1, NIEREMBERGIA; 2, 2, NIGELLA; 3, 3, NOLANO; 4, 4, OBELISCARIA. The NIEREMBERGIA is a tender perennial, and may be grown in the house, or with care cultivated in the garden. NIGELLA and NOLANO are both hardy annuals. OBELISCARIA is half-hardy, producing showy plants with rich colored flowers.

## PHLOX DRUMMONDII AND PHACELIA.



PHLOX is unequalled as an annual for a brilliant and constant display of bloom. It is easily transplanted and appears well in any location. PHACELIA is an interesting and curious hardy annual, but is rather sparse of flowers for its foliage. Good for bouquets.

growth is neat, whilst its foliage is a deep mulberry or blackish-purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silver foliage of *Cineraria maritima*, or the lively green of other plants. Half hardy annual.

**Perilla Nankinensis**, leaves a deep mulberry or purplish black; very ornamental, 2 ft. ....10

**PETUNIA**—NAT. ORD., Solanaceæ.

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, hardy annual, easily cultivated; equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse or parlor window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. Set the plants two feet apart. Succeeds in any rich soil.

**Petunia, extra fine mixed** .....10

**PHACELIA**—NAT. ORD., Hydrophyllaceæ.

Rather interesting and curious hardy annuals; hardly enough flowers for the foliage, but good for bouquets.

**Phacelia Congesta**, light blue. ....10

**PHLOX DRUMMONDII**—NAT. ORD., Polemoniaceæ.

This magnificent class of hardy annuals is unrivalled for richness and brilliancy of colors, great profusion and continuance of bloom. They are unsurpassed for bedding purposes; they transplant without difficulty; set the plants about a foot apart.

**Phlox Drummondii, alba**, pure white. ....10

“ “ **extra fine mixed** .....10

“ “ **Black Warrior**, dark red. ....10

“ “ **Perennial mixed**, saved from a fine collection, embracing all the splendid new varieties introduced during the last five years by the French and English florists. ....25

**PINK**—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllaceæ.

A highly valued class of pinks, remarkable for their great beauty and delightful fragrance, easy culture, and accommodating habit, growing freely and flowering profusely either in pots or in the open border. Hardy biennial.

**Pink**, mixed China. ....10

“ “ **Double White** .....10

“ “ **Dianthus Heddegi** (Japan) .....25

“ “ **Deltoides** (London Pride) .....20

**PORTULACA**—NAT. ORD., Portulacæ.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly. A garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments; for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases, or rock-work. The plants should stand at least six inches distant from each other. Easily transplant d. Hardy annual.

**Portulaca, Splendid Mixture** .....10

**POPPY**—NAT. ORD., Papaveraceæ.

Extremely brilliant and showy hardy annuals. Seeds should be sown early where the plants are to flower, as they are very difficult to transplant; thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart. Fine for beds and borders, continuing a long time in bloom. The Carnation and other taller varieties are brilliant colored and very ornamental.

**Poppy, Carnation**, large double, fringed, mixed varieties. ....10

“ “ **Double Mixed German** .....10

**PRIMULA** (Chinese Primrose)—NAT. ORD., Primulacæ.

One of our finest Winter-blooming plants, indispensable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Our seed is the very best, and we confidently recommend it.

**Primula Sinensis Fimbriata**, Pink. ....50

“ “ Carmine. ....50

“ “ White. ....50

**RHODODENDRON.**

**Rhododendron, Hybrid Mixed**. Evergreen shrubs of great beauty. ....50

**ROCKET** (Hesperis)—NAT. ORD., Cruciferae.

A well-known, free-flowering, Spring plant, very fragrant, growing in any soil. Hardy perennial. From Europe.

**Rocket, Sweet**, *Hesperis matronalis*. ....10

**SALPIGLOSSIS**—NAT. ORD., Scrophulariaceæ.

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and richly-colored, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear

yellow, and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable selection of this pleasing flower. Half hardy annual. P.K.T.

**Salpiglossis**, Splendid mixed colors, of the finest varieties.....15

**SAPONARIA**—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllaceæ.

One of the best and longest-blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms; admirable for bedding.

**Saponaria Calabrica Marginata**, from Calabria,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.....10

**SCABIOSA** (Mourning Bride)—NAT. ORD., Dipsacæ.

A favorite and very showy class of hardy annual plants, excellent for beds or flowering-groups, and also for cut-flowers. They are of various colors, from white to rose, crimson, and purple shades. The tall varieties grow about two feet high, and the dwarf about one foot. Seed may be sown at any time in Spring in the open ground; set the plants a foot or more apart.

**Scabiosa Atropurpurea Major**, finest colors mixed.....10

**SENSITIVE PLANT**—NAT. ORD., Leguminosæ.

**Mimosa Sensitiva**, a singular tender annual: when touched, its leaves close and droop; require heat in starting. A good house plant, or will do well with care out-doors.....10

**SCHIZANTHUS**—NAT. ORD., Scrophularacæ.

A splendid class of plants, combining elegance of growth with a rich profusion of beautiful flowers. Half hardy annuals.

**Schizanthus**, Finest mixed colors.....10

**SMILAX** (Myrsiphyllum)—NAT. ORD., Liliacæ.

One of the finest climbing plants grown; both graceful and beautiful in its foliage. For vases or hanging baskets it has no equal, as it will either climb or droop as required. It is considered indispensable by florists in cut flowers, for wreaths and small festoons; and for table decoration is charming.

**Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides**, white, 6 ft.....25

**STOCK** (Mathiola)—NAT. ORD., Cruciferæ.

The Stock Gilliflower is one of the most beautiful and valuable of garden-plants, and is highly esteemed for the great beauty and delightful fragrance of its flowers. It is unsurpassed for producing brilliant and showy beds of masses, blooming in the greatest variety of colors and shades. The seeds are direct from a celebrated German florist, who has annually been awarded the highest prizes at the Continental Floral Exhibitions for his specimens of this favorite flower. They may be sown in hot-bed, frame, or the open ground; give the plants room by thinning, and transplant them while young. Set them out early, in rich, deeply-prepared soil, a foot or more apart.

**Stock, Ten Weeks**, upright habit, with exceedingly large double flowers; six varieties mixed.....10

“ **Brompton, or Winter**, very strong growth, and immense, large flowers; new, early, large-flowered, varieties mixed.....10

“ **Double White**. ....10

**SWEET PEAS**—NAT. ORD., Leguminosæ.

Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Odoratus*) are universal favorites, and may be truly ranked among the most desirable annuals that enrich the flower garden. In addition to their beauty and ornamental appearance, they possess a rich and delightful fragrance, and are very valuable as cut flowers, for bouquets, vases, etc.

**Sweet-Pea, White**.....10

“ **Crimson**, Everlasting.....10

“ **Mixed**.....10

**SWEET SULTAN**—NAT. ORD., Centauna Moschata.

**Sweet Sultan, Purple**, a popular annual,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.....10

“ **White**, hardy annual,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.....10

**SWEET WILLIAM**—NAT. ORD., Caryophyllacæ.

A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed; a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, viz.: pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed and spotted. Hardy perennials.

**Sweet William, mixed**, fine sorts.....10

**THUNBERGIA**—NAT. ORD., Acanthaceæ.

Extremely ornamental climbers, much admired; very free bloomers; good for trellis, stems of trees, and in the greenhouse, or out of doors in Summer in a warm situation. Tender annuals.

**Thunbergia, fine mixed varieties**.....10



## SCABIOSA, SENSITIVE PLANT, AND SCHIZANTHUS.



1, 1, *SCABIOSA STELLATA*, is a showy and pretty half hardy annual, excellent for beds and good for table bouquets.—3, *SENSITIVE PLANT*, a tender annual, curious, because when touched its leaves close and droop; requires heat to start it; suitable for house culture.—2, 2, *SCHIZANTHUS*, half hardy annual; good for greenhouse or other in-door decorations; disposed to climb, and if supported, will grow three feet in height, producing many bright, singularly colored flowers.

## VERBENA AND TROPEOLUM.



2, 2, *VERBENA*, a hardy perennial in most parts of California; a popular bedding plant—more healthy and hardy when grown from seeds than grown from cuttings.—1, 1, *TROPEOLUM* or *NASTURTION*, is a free grower and luxuriant bloomer in California, and if protected from frost, continues to bloom throughout the Winter season.

PKT.

**TROPEOLUM LOBBIANUM NASTURTIIUM.**

A splendid class of *Tropeolum*, adapted for parlor or greenhouse decoration: thriving finely in pots, baskets, and vases; also do well in the garden, making beautiful floral pyramids; or, if trained on the ground, and pegged down, form brilliant beds of flowers. For this purpose, plants should be started pretty early, and well established by the time the season arrives for planting out. They are of luxuriant growth, and bloom in a profusion of rich and brilliant colors, and comprise many elegant and remarkable varieties.

**Tropeolum Lobbianum**, five named sorts; each.....10

**VERBENA**—NAT. ORD., Verbenaceæ.

A class of universally popular bedding-plants, well known and admired for their beautiful flowers, of almost every shade and tint of color. Sow the seeds early, in pots, hot-bed, or frame, and treat as half hardy annuals. They bloom in profusion until frost. Young-rooted branches potted in Autumn bloom during Winter.

**Verbena, choice mixed**, first quality, from named flowers. ....25

**VIOLETS**—NAT. ORD., Violaceæ.

**Violet, Blue, Sweet-Scented**, one of the finest of Violets for Summer and Autumn decorations. A compact, perennial, herbaceous plant. Six to nine inches high, yielding a succession of delicate, light-mauve-blue flowers in succession, from April to October. A beautiful plant for clumps or edgings, forming a rich, compact mass of green foliage, set off by the profusion of purple, mauve-color, and violet blossoms. The seed vegetates best if sown early in a cold frame, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.....25

**VIRGINIA STOCK** (*Malcomia Maritima*)—NAT. ORD., Crucifereæ.

A pretty, hardy annual, well adapted for growing in small beds, or for edgings.

**Virginia Stock, white**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. ....10  
 “ **Ilac**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. ....10

**WALLFLOWER**—NAT. ORD., Crucifereæ.

A popular and favorite half hardy perennial plant, with bright and showy yellow and blood-colored flowers, blooming in spikes like the Stock Gilliflower, and very fragrant. In mild climates the plant stands the Winter, producing their flowers early in Spring.

**Wallflower**, Finest mixed varieties.....10  
 “ **Bloody**, very fine, fragrant.....10

**WHITLAVIA**—NAT. ORD., Hydrophyllaceæ.

Very interesting and pretty dwarf annuals, suitable for growing in clumps or small groups; the flowers are bell-shaped, like a Campanula, and exceedingly neat, and are produced abundantly early in Summer. Sow the seeds where the plants are to flower, and thin them to a few inches apart.

**Whitlavia grandiflora**, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. ....10

**ZINNIA**—NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

One of the most splendid garden-annuals. Flowers as large and double as the Dahlia, and of the most brilliant colors, blooming in great profusion and with increasing splendor from July until cut off by frost. Sow in a frame, or as early in the open ground as the weather will permit. They transplant without any difficulty. Set the plants about twenty inches apart, in good, rich soil. They grow to the height of about two feet.

**Zinnia, Splendid Double Scarlet**, very bright scarlet.....10  
 “ **Beautiful Purple, Dwarf Double**.....10  
 “ **Splendid Mixed colors**.....10

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES:**

Suitable for Mixed Flower Borders, Winter Decorations, Bouquets, Etc.

The Ornamental Grasses are graceful and highly interesting, and should have a place in every flower-garden. They produce a beautiful and pleasing contrast when interspersed with flowering plants. Some species are very fine for using with cut-flowers in the composition of bouquets, and many of them are valuable for drying, and are often dyed with various brilliant colors, and mixed with the different kinds of dried flowers used for Winter ornaments. They should be cut while in flower, and dried quickly in the shade.

3 PKT.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Continued.

<b>Agrostis Nebulosa</b> , exceedingly graceful and beautiful; one of the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses. Hardy annual. 1 ft.....	10
<b>Briza Gracilis</b> (Slender Quaking Grass). Hardy annual, 1 ft.....	10
<b>Briza maxima</b> , large Quaking Grass, beautiful. 1 ft.....	10
<b>Bromus Brizaformis</b> , a splendid, hardy species, blooming in graceful spikes, fine for bouquets; biennial.....	10
<b>Chrysurus aurea</b> (Lamarkia), dwarf, with feathery spikes of a golden tinge; pretty for bouquets. 1 ft.....	10
<b>Gynierum Argentum</b> (Pampas Grass). This is without exception, the most stately-growing species of grass known. In stature it rivals the Bamboo, attaining, in its native plains (South America), from ten to fifteen feet in height. In northern latitudes it should be protected in winter by removing to the cellar or cold frame. Half-hardy perennial.....	20
<b>Stipa pennata</b> (Feather Grass), a splendid ornamental grass, with large feathery panicles of flowers; very fine for bouquets or for drying. Hardy perennial. 1½ ft.....	10
<b>Zea Gracillima</b> (Miniature Maize), New Half-hardy annual, 6 to 8 ft.....	10
<b>Zea Japonica Variegata</b> (Variegated Japanese Maize). Striped green and white.....	10

LIST OF

**NEW & VALUABLE SEEDS.**

**CALIFORNIA NATIVE RAY GRASS.**—Notwithstanding this grass is indigenous to our State, yet it has attracted but little attention till recently. Now, however, some of our more prominent stockmen recognize it as among our best grasses, and are collecting seed for the purpose of giving it a thorough trial. A. Maillaird, Esq., of San Rafael, to whose liberality we are indebted for a sample lot of seed, purposes sowing several acres the coming season. To those desirous of giving it a trial, we will send a packet **FREE OF CHARGE** on receipt of a three cent stamp to defray postage expense.

**CATAWBA CANTALOUPE.**—This is an entirely new variety of melon which we introduced for the first time last year. We have grown it in our own garden this season, and the seed we offer was saved from the best specimens. It is a handsome fruit, and in its outward appearance resembles a round gourd. One of its distinctive peculiarities is that "unlike other varieties it will **remain sound and retain its freshness the year round.**" It is sweet and has a delicate cat-awba flavor.....

**EGYPTIAN CORN, OR CHICKEN FEED.**—This resembles the Broom Corn, and may be cultivated in hills or drills. Does well in our dry climate, producing large crops both of grain and fodder. It is admirably adapted for soiling. The grain is small and flat, and darker in color than ordinary corn, and is not surpassed by other grain for poultry. In our opinion the best results will be attained by cultivating it in drills.....Per lb. 10 cents; per 100 lbs. \$8

**JOINT POPPING CORN.**—A new and very productive Popping Corn, growing very tall, and bearing an ear at each of the main joints.....Per ear, 15 cents.. 10

**LARGE EARLY SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE.**—The largest early variety; fine for Summer and Fall use.....Per packet 25 cents; per oz., \$1.

**LINCOLN PEA.**—A new, dwarf variety, which grows about two feet high. We grew this Pea the past season with four other leading varieties, and pronounce it superior to them all, except in earliness. It is not the earliest, but is withal entitled to be classed among the early varieties. It is a vigorous grower, exceedingly prolific, and produces long pods well filled with large, plump peas. Per lb., 20 cts.....by Mail.. 15

*Native California and Australian Tree, Shrub  
and Flower Seeds in variety, at  
the Lowest Rates.*

## GENERAL LIST OF ***SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS.***

THE new postal law has been so amended in relation to the transmission of seeds, etc., that we are happy to announce, that we are now enabled to send seeds, bulbs, plants, roots, cuttings, etc., by mail in packages to the extent of four pounds. To any part of the United States, therefore, we will send seeds in packets, by mail, **Free of Charge**, if the cash at packet rates accompanies the order, and **Guarantee their Safe Arrival**.

The Vegetable Seeds we offer this season are of the most improved varieties, and the best grown, some of which cost us one-third more than did the same variety of seed a year ago. There is not a single sort in the list which follows, about whose quality or freshness we have a doubt. We invite our customers to give them a **fair trial**, and not subject them to the "hap-hazard" treatment, which so much prevails, and satisfactory success will be the result.

**FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS SEE PAGE 3.**

### ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—ALCACHOFA—ARTIS CHOKEN.

P KET.

Sow in Spring, in drills two inches deep; keep free from weeds, and thin out the young plants. When strong, transplant to rich soil about thirty inches apart. Cut off the large leaves before Winter, and draw the earth well around the plants. To protect from frost cover with dry litter or leaves. In Spring remove the covering, and dig between the plants, giving a dressing of manure.

**Green Globe**.....10

### ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—ESPARRAGOS—SPARGEL.

Sow the seed in Fall or Spring, in drills ten inches asunder, and cover with an inch of light earth. The seed will germinate quicker if soaked in warm water. When one year old, transplant into beds prepared in the following manner:—Drain the bed by a layer of stones, oyster shells, or bones; on which, lay brushwood cuttings and some turf; on this, make a bed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea or river sand; lay this on the drainage bottom two feet thick; then put the roots on it, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows; cover four inches with the same compost. Before Winter cover the bed with leaves and manure, about four or six inches. In Spring fork in the manure slightly, and give a good dressing of salt.

**Giant**.....10  
**Conover's New Colossal**.....10

### SNAP-BEANS—HARICOT—FRIJOLES—BUSCHBOHNEN.

Dwarf or Bush Beans require no support, and may be planted in hills or drills; the latter is preferred. make the drills fifteen inches apart, an inch and a half deep, and drop the beans three inches apart. They are tender and will not stand the frost.

**Early Mohawk**, excellent, early, tender, and productive.....10  
" **China Red Eye**, early, excellent for string beans.....10  
" **Red Valentine**, early, productive for string beans.....10  
" **Yellow Six Weeks**, very desirable string beans.....10  
**Refugee, Prolific, White Kidney**, and several other excellent varieties, each.....10

### BEANS—HARICUT A RUMES—SLANGENBOHNEN.

Running Beans should be planted in hills, three feet apart, in a warm soil, and poles placed for the vines to cling to. Plant the Lima with the eye down.

**Horticultural or Speckled**, productive and excellent.....10  
**Large White Lima**, the King of Beans.....10  
**Small** ".....10  
**Scarlet Runners, German Wax (Black)**, and other good varieties, each.....10

**BEET—BETTERAVE—REMOLACHAS.**

P.KT.

Soak seed in warm water twenty-four hours; sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out as desired.

<b>Extra Early Bassano</b> , good, tender and juicy.....	10
<b>Early Blood Turnip</b> , turnip-shaped, smooth and good.....	10
<b>Long Red Mangel Wurtzel</b> , very prolific, best for stock, per lb. 50 cts.....	10
<b>Yellow Sugar</b> , a very good Beet for cattle, per lb. 75 cts.....	10
<b>Yellow Globe Mangel</b> , excellent for cattle, per lb. 75 cts.....	10

A large variety of other kinds equally good.

**BORAGE.**

The leaves of this vegetable, which savor somewhat of the cucumber, are used as salads, or boiled as spinach. Sow in Spring, in a light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, twelve inches apart, when about six weeks old.

<b>Best German</b> .....	10
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**BROCOLI—BROCOLI—SPARGEL KOHL.**

Sow early sorts as soon as ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Culture same as Cabbage—rich soil. For a succession, sow one and two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

<b>Early Purple Cape</b> , an excellent kind.....	10
“ <b>White Cape</b> , good quality.....	10

**BRUSSELLSPROUTS—CHOU DE BRUXELLES—COL DE BRUSSELLS—ROSEN KOHL.**

Sow in Spring, in the same manner as Scotch Kale, and transplant in six weeks. They become very tender when touched by frost.

Per Packet.....	10
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**CABBAGE—CHOU—BERZA DE REPOLLO—WEISS KOPF KOHL.**

Cabbage should be sown in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart, and when plants are six inches high, transplant early sorts, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches in the row; late sorts from two and a half to three feet apart each way. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, and thoroughly worked to insure good heads. Hoe often, and draw earth around the plants; and the intervals between the rows should be occasionally moved deeply down their centre with the fork, or plow, (if wide enough to admit it).

P.KT.

<b>Early York</b> .....	10	<b>Large Early York</b> .....	10
<b>Early Dutch</b> .....	10	<b>Large Late Drumhead</b> (fine American).....	10
<b>Early Wakefield</b> .....	10	<b>Marblehead Mammoth Dr'mh'd</b> .....	25
<b>Early Winningstadt</b> (extra fine).....	10	<b>Ex. fine Large Flat Dutch</b> .....	10
<b>Early Battersea or Drumhead</b> .....	10	<b>Large Late Green Glazed</b> .....	10
<b>Early Savoy</b> .....	10	<b>Extra fine Drumhead Savoy</b> .....	10
<b>Early Sugarloaf</b> .....	10	<b>Late Globe Savoy</b> .....	10
<b>Early Ox-heart</b> (true) Eng.....	10	<b>Late Yellow Savoy</b> .....	10
<b>Early Schweinfurt</b> .....	20	<b>Red Dutch</b> for Pickling, Solid.....	10

**CARROT—CARROTE—ZANAHORIA—MEHREN.**

Sow in drills half an inch deep, ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

P.KT.

<b>Extra Early Forcing</b> .....	10	<b>Altringham</b> .....	10
<b>Early Horn</b> .....	10	<b>Long Blood, or Purple</b> .....	10
<b>Half Long Red</b> .....	10	<b>Long White</b> .....	10
<b>Long Orange</b> .....	10	<b>Long Yellow</b> .....	10

**CAULIFLOWER—CHOU FLEUR—COLIFLOR—BLOMENKOH.**

Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the larger leaves should be broken down over them, to defend them from the sun and rain.

P.KT.

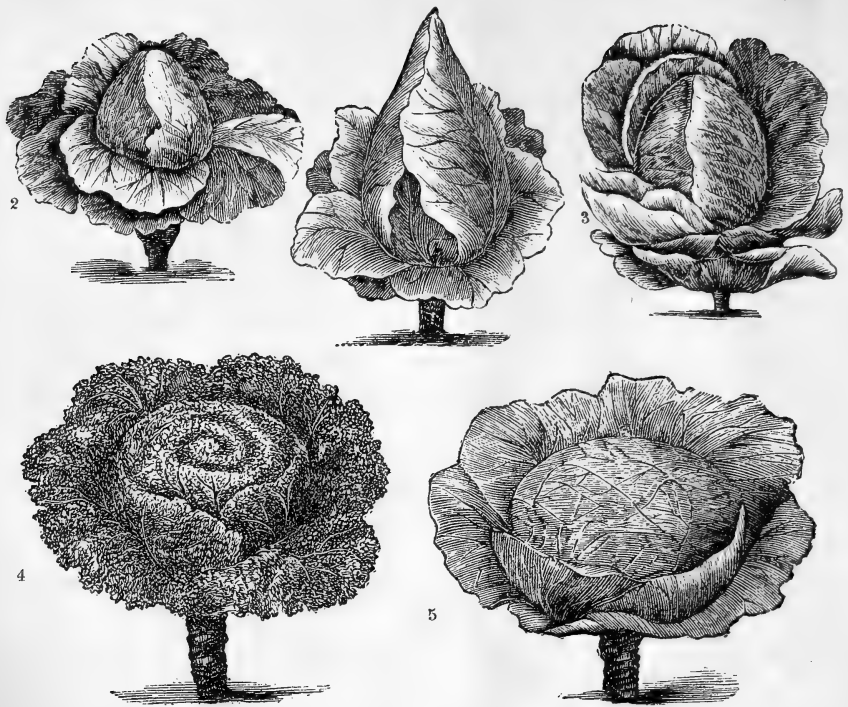
<b>Early Paris</b> (fine).....	10	<b>Large White French</b> .....	10
<b>Thorburn's Nonpareil</b> .....	10	<b>Late Walcheren</b> .....	10
<b>Early London</b> (fine).....	10	<b>Large Late London</b> (fine).....	10
<b>Early Walcheren</b> .....	25	<b>Large Asiatic</b> (true).....	25

Lenormands..... per pkt. 10

**CELERY—CELERI—APIO—SELLERIE.**

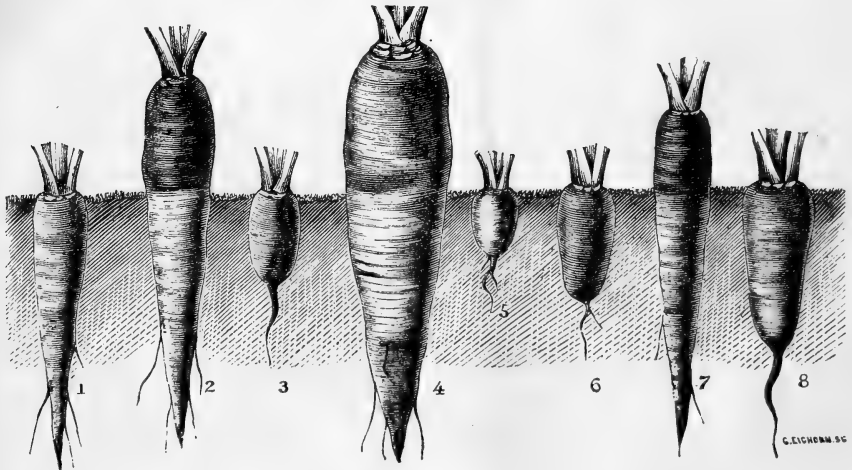
Sow early in Spring in a seed bed half an inch deep, any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early; thin out the plants when up to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants, dig

## CABBAGE.



No. 1, FINDERKRAUT; No. 2, EARLY YORK; No. 3, EARLY WAKEFIELD; No. 4, DRUMHEAD SAVOY; No. 5, LARGE FLAT DUTCH.

## CARROTS.



G. LEIGHMAN SC.

In this engraving is presented the different varieties of Carrot—their form and habit of growth. No. 1, LONG ORANGE; No. 2, LARGE ORANGE BELGIAN GREEN TOP; No. 3, SHORT HORN; No. 4, LONG WHITE BELGIAN GREEN TOP; No. 5, EARLY SHORT SCARLET; No. 6, HALF LONG SCARLET, STUMP-ROOTED; No. 7, ALTRINGHAM; No. 8, HALF LONG SCARLET.

⌘ PKT.

trenches four feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep; put three inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in row. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between the trenches loose and open with the spade. Garden culture is all that is necessary for the Turnip-Rooted.

⌘ PKT.	
Early White Solid.....10	Best Red Solid (fine).....10
Giant White Solid.....10	Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.....10
Silver Giant.....10	<b>French Self-Blanching</b> .....20
Curled.....10	per pkt. 10

**CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—PERIFOLLO—GARTEN KERBEL.**

Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart.

⌘ PKT.	
Curled.....10	New Tuberous.....10

**CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS—CHOU—CABU.**

Sow in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly; keep down weeds with hoe.

Large German.....10	
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**CORN—MAIS—MAIZ—WELSCHKORN.**

Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill; hoe often, and draw up soil to the stems—break off all side shoots.

⌘ PKT.	
Mammoth Sweet.....10	Early Twelve Rowed Sugar.....10
Early Eight Rowed Sugar.....10	<b>Darling's Early Sweet</b> .....10
“ King Philip.....10	Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....10
<b>Joint Pop Corn</b> .....per ear, 15 cts.; per packet. 10	
And other varieties for Garden and Field Culture.	

**CRESS—CRESSON—MASTEURZO—KARTEN—CRESSE.**

Sow in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. True Water Cress requires a stream of running water, in which it will grow without care.

⌘ PKT.	
Curled, or Pepper Grass.....10	Broad-Leaved Winter.....10
True Water Cress.....10	per pkt. 10.

**CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—PEPINO—GURKEN.**

Plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart; use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth and spat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to four in a hill.

⌘ PKT.	
English Gherkin (pickling).....10	Short Green.....10
Long Prickly.....10	Long Green.....10
Early Frame.....10	Extra Long.....10
Early Cluster.....10	<b>White Spine</b> .....10
New Jersey Hybrid (fine).....10	<b>Early Russian</b> excellent.....10

**EGG PLANT—MOLONGENE—BERENGENA—EIRPFLANZE.**

Sow in hot-bed very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage.

⌘ PKT.	
Long Purple.....10	Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).....10
Improved New York Purple.....20	White, for Ornament.....10

**ENDIVE—CHICOREE—ESAROLA O ENDIVA—CHICORIA.**

Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At approach of Winter, the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use, but must be kept dry and have plenty of air or will rot.

⌘ PKT.	
Green Curled, best for Salad.....10	Wild.....10
White Curled.....10	Broad-Leaved (Escarrolle).....10

# CORN AND CELERY.

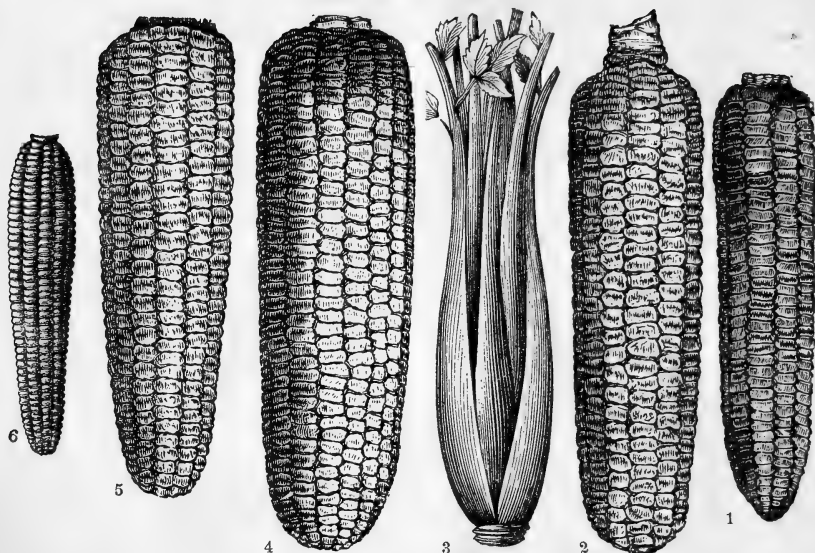


Figure 1, EARLY MINNESOTA, very early; fig. 2, CROSBY'S EARLY; fig. 3, BLANCHED CELERY  
fig. 4, STOWELL'S EVERGREEN; fig. 5, RUSSEL'S PROLIFIC; fig. 6, POPPING CORN.

# ONIONS.

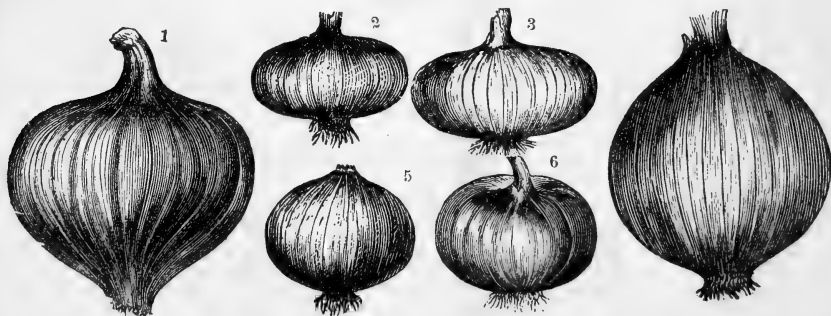


Figure 1, NEW GIANT ROCCA; fig. 2, SILVER SKINNED; fig. 3, LARGE YELLOW; fig. 4, LARGE  
ROUND MADEIRA; fig. 5, DANVER'S YELLOW; fig. 6, WETHERSFIELD RED.



**KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—REPOLLO—DARANTE.**

Cultivate same as Cabbage. Frost is necessary to make Kale tender.

⌘ PET.

**Green Curled Scotch**.....10 | **Sea Kale**.....10

**KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE—CHOU RAEE—COLINABO.**

Sow after the rains. Treat the plants same as Cabbage. In earthing up be careful not to cover the globular part.

**Extra Early, White Vienna**, the finest.....10  
**Large Green or White**, very fine.....10

**LEEK—POIREAU—PAERRO—LAUCH.**

Sow early in Spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart; when they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart and as deep as possible, not to cover the centre young leaves. Water thoroughly if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter.

**Large Rouen**, excellent quality.....10

**LETTUCE—LAITUE—LECHUYA—GARTEN—SALAT.**

A rich soil is necessary to produce good Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. Sow thin and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Keep ground moist and hoe carefully.

**Early Curled Silesia**, Superior, heads large and crisp.....10  
**Butter** (True Black Seed) very good.....10  
**Brown Dutch**, for late sowing.....10  
**Frankfort Head**.....10  
**Ice Drumhead**, extra fine.....10  
**Roman Lettuce**, superior quality.....10  
**Royal Cabbage**, very fine Summer variety.....10  
**Victoria Cabbage**, excellent.....10

Several other good varieties.

**MUSKMELON—MELON MUSCADE—MELON MUSCATEL—KANTALUPEN.**

Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure. Dust a little soot or wood ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants when up. Draw earth up round the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run; Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

⌘ PET.

<b>Catawba Cantaloup (new)</b> ex. fine.....25	<b>Green Citron</b> .....10
<b>Extra Fine Nutmeg</b> .....10	<b>Skillman's Fine Netted</b> .....10
<b>Fine Apple</b> .....10	<b>Large Yellow Cantaloup</b> .....10
<b>Early White Japan</b> .....10	<b>Jenny Lind (early)</b> .....10
<b>Allen's Superb (new)</b> .....10	<b>Turkish</b> , excellent for keeping.....15
<b>Large Persian</b> .....10	

**MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—LANDION—WASSER MELONEN.**

Cultivate same as Musk Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

⌘ PET.

<b>Ice Cream</b> .....10	<b>New Orange</b> .....10
<b>Long Island</b> .....10	<b>Citron for Preserves</b> .....10
<b>Mountain Sprout</b> .....10	<b>Pheny (very fine)</b> .....10
<b>Black Spanish</b> .....10	

**MUSHROOM—CAHMPIGNON—SETA—CHAMIGNONBRUT.**

Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure without the long straw; turn it three or four times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the Spawn on this, in lumps two inches square or so, at six inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

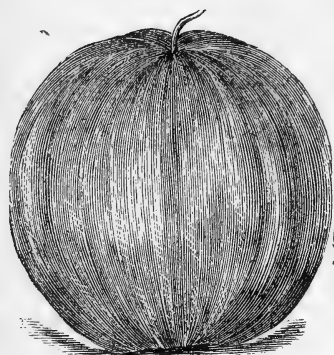
**English Spawn**.....per lb., 25 cts

**MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—MOSTARZA—SENF.**

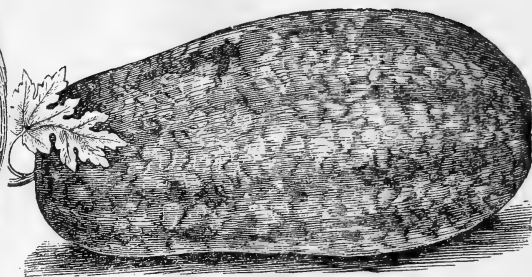
Sow thick and in shallow drills. Press the earth on the top.

**White London**, per lb., 25 cts.....10  
**Black**, per lb., 15 cts.....10

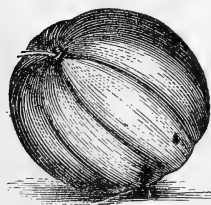
**MELONS—Illustrated.**



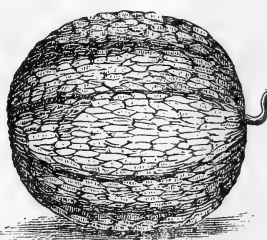
**BLACK SPANISH WATER MELON.**



**MOUNTAIN SWEET WATER MELON.**



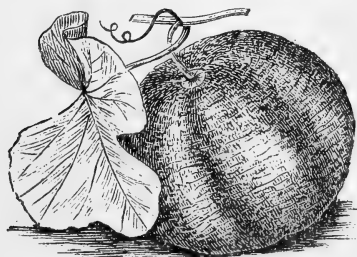
**WHITE JAPAN MUSK MELON.**



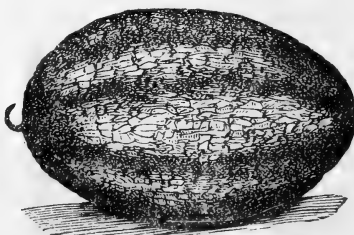
**PROLIFIC NUTMEG MUSK MELON.**



**NUTMEG MUSK MELON.**



**GREEN CITRON MUSK MELON.**



**NETTED MUSK MELON.**

**NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—CAPUCINO—KAPUZINER BLUME.**

7 PKT.

Sow in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kind near fences or poles on which they can climb and have support; if left to trail on the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

7 PKT.

**Tall Orange**.....10 | **Tall Blood Colored**.....10

**ONION—OIANON—CEBOLLA—ZWIEBEL.**

Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow moderately thick in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. Thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered.

7 PKT.

Red Wethersfield.....10	White Portugal.....10
Yellow Dutch.....10	Silverskin.....10
Yellow Danvers.....10	Top, or Button Onions, market price.

**PARSLEY—PERSIL—PERIJIL—PETERSILIE.**

Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart.

7 PKT.

**Extra Curled**.....10 | **Plain**..... 10

**PARSNIPS—PANAIS—CHIRIVIA—PASTINAKE.**

Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. They like a deep rich soil.

7 PKT.

**Guernsey, or Cup**.....10 | **Long White**.....10  
New Round.....per pkt. 10

**PEA—POIS—CHICAROS—ERBESEN.**

A light dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously, and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about eight inches from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if ground is very dry, they should be watered in the rows.

7 PKT.

Extra Early Princess; (10 days earlier than other varieties) 2 feet.....10	Double Blossom, 3 feet.....10
Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke, (fine and new) 2½ feet.....10	Blue Prussian, 3 feet.....10
Tom Thumb, 8 inches.....10	Blue Imperial, 2½ feet.....10
Bishop's Dwarf Prolific, 1 foot.....10	Early Emperor, 2½ feet.....10
Bishop's Long Pod, 1½ feet.....10	Dwarf Sugar, 2½ feet.....10
Tall Sugar, 6 feet.....10	Dwarf Marrowfat, 2½ feet.....10
Eugenia, (fine and new) 3 feet.....10	New Tall Mammoth Knight, 6 feet.....10
Harrison's Glory Peas, 3 feet.....10	Queen of Dwarfs, 1½ feet.....10
Prince Albert, 1½ feet.....10	Champion of England, 5 feet.....10
	Early Michau.....10

**Lincoln** (new), very prolific, per lb., 20 cts.; per pkt. 15

**PEPPER—PIMENT—PIMIENTO—PFEFFER.**

Sow early in hot-bed, or in open ground in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring, in hills, warm ground. When three inches high transplant to eighteen inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

7 PKT.

<b>Large Squash</b> .....10	<b>Large Bell or Bull Nose</b> .....10
<b>Long Cayenne</b> (Red).....10	<b>Sweet Spanish</b> , for Salad.....10
<b>Chili Pepper</b> .....per pkt. 15	

**POTATOES—CHOICE VARIETIES.**

At market price.

**PUMPKIN—CITROUILLE—CALABAZA—KUERRIS.**

May be planted middle of Spring amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, with four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; but avoid planting them anywhere near either of those.

7 PKT.

Cashaw.....10	Yellow Cornfield.....10
Large Cheese.....10	Mammoth.....10

**Improved Mammoth** (extra size), per oz., 50 cts., per pkt. 25

**RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—RABANOS AND RABANITOS—RITTIG.**

P. PKT.

Sow in Fall in drills an inch deep and a foot apart, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter while the season permits, and thin to three inches apart. A warm, Sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, suits them best.

<b>French Breakfast (true)</b> .....	10	<b>Long White Naples</b> .....	10
<b>French Scarlet Turnip</b> .....	10	<b>Black Fall, or Spanish</b> .....	10
<b>Early Olive Shaped</b> .....	10	<b>White Turnip Rooted</b> .....	10
<b>Long Salmon</b> .....	10	<b>Scarlet Chinese Winter</b> .....	10
Long Purple.....		per pkt. 10	

**RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—RUIBABO—RUBARBER.**

Sow in drills an inch deep. Thin out to six inches apart. In the Fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart, each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall.

**Linnaeus** (This sort is superior to all others)..... 10

**SAGE—SAUGE—SALVIA—SALVEL.**

Sow in drills, half an inch deep and ten inches apart, and thin to the same distance between the plants..... 10

**SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER—SALSIFIS—OSTION.**

Sow in early Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

**French, (best)**..... 10

**SAVORY—SARIETTE—AJEDREA—SOTUREN.**

CULTURE.—The same as Sage.

P. PKT.

Summer..... 10 | Winter..... 10

**SCORZONERA—SCORZENERE—ESCORCONERA—SEORTIONERWURTZEL.**

Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify..... 10

**SKIRRET—CHERVIS—ZUCKERWURTZEL.**

Sow in drills, half an inch deep and a foot apart. Thin out to eight inches in a row. Keep down weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth..... 10

**SORREL—OSEILLE—ACEDERA—SAUERAMPFER.**

Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

Garden..... 10

**SPINACH—ESPINARDS—ESPINICA—SPINAT.**

Rich soil, if light, tread it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep and a foot between the rows.

P. PKT.

Round Leaf..... 10 | Large Flanders..... 10  
New Zealand Prickly..... per pkt. 10

**SQUASH—GIRAUOMN—CALABAZA—KURBIS.**

Plant in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers, and Melons—the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine.

P. PKT.

<b>Hubbard (new)</b> .....	10	<b>Cocoanut</b> .....	10
<b>Yokohama</b> .....	10	<b>Boston Marrow</b> .....	10
<b>Early Scollop, Bush</b> .....	10	<b>Valparaiso</b> .....	10
<b>Summer Crookneck</b> .....	10	<b>Mexican Mammoth</b> .....	10
<b>Winter do</b> .....	10	<b>Patagonia</b> .....	10
<b>Early Green Striped</b> .....	10	<b>Turban</b> .....	10
<b>Golden Bush</b> .....	10		

**TOBACCO.**

Prepare a bed of finely pulverized earth and well rotted manure. Sow broadcast; rake lightly and pat the bed evenly. Shelter the bed from cold winds, and weed thoroughly. The plants resemble *Mullen*, but are a darker green. Transplant and cultivate same as Winter Cabbage.

<b>Imported Havana</b> .....	per oz., 75 cts. 25
<b>James River, Virginia</b> .....	per oz., 50 cts. 15
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	per oz., 50 cts. 15

7 PKT.

**TOMATO—TOMATE—TOMATI—APFEL.**

Sow in hot-bed from January to March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled; or sow in open ground, and transplant when plants are six inches high. They succeed best near a fence or trellis to climb on, but they do very well if planted four feet distant from each other without support.

7 PKT.	
<b>General Grant</b> .....	10
Large Red Smooth.....	10
Red Cherry.....	10
Yellow Plum.....	10
Large Yellow.....	10
Pear Shaped.....	10
Feejee Island.....	10
Yellow Cherry.....	10
Crimson Cluster.....	10
Early Tilden's.....	10
Key's Early Prolific.....	10
<b>The Trophy</b> .....	25

**TURNIP—NAVEL—NABOS—SLECKRUEBEN.**

For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained, particularly of the Ruta Baga, by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thin to six inches in drill; hoe them a month after sowing.

7 PKT.	
White Flat Dutch.....	10
<b>Large White French</b> .....	10
<b>Red Top Strap Leaf</b> .....	10
Early White Dutch.....	10
White Norfolk.....	10
Long White Tankard.....	10
Yellow Finland.....	10
<b>White Strap Leaf Flat (American)</b> .....	10
Yellow Stone.....	10
Snow Ball.....	10
<b>Ruta Baga or Swedish</b> , fine Am'ric'n.....	10
Laing's Ruta Baga.....	10

**SELECT SEEDS FOR A FAMILY GARDEN.**

Below will be found a fine collection of Vegetable Seeds which we will send *by mail* to any State or Territory of the Union, on receipt of \$5 currency. Double the quantity for \$10

		BROUGHT OVER, \$2 50	
1 Large Pkt. Beans, Early China.....	12½	1 Oz. Okra, Long Green.....	15
1 " " " Royal Wh Kidney.....	12½	1 " Onion, Large Red.....	15
1 " " " Large Lima.....	12½	1 " " Yellow Danvers.....	15
2 Oz. Beet, Early Blood Turnip.....	20	1 " Parsley, Extra Curled.....	15
½ Oz. Cabbage, Early York.....	12½	1 " Parsnip, Guernsey.....	20
½ " " Drumhead.....	12½	1 Large Pkt. Peas, Early Michau.....	12½
1 " Carrot, Long Orange.....	15	1 " " Champion of Eng.....	12½
1 Pkt. Celery, Early White Solid.....	10	1 Pkt. Pepper, Sweet Spanish.....	10
2 Large Pkts. Corn. Early Sugar.....	20	2 Oz. Radish, Scarlet Turnip.....	20
1 Oz. Cress, extra Curled.....	15	2 " Spinach, Round Leaf.....	25
1 " Cucumber, White Spine.....	15	1 " Squash, Summer Scollop.....	15
1 " " Long Green.....	15	1 " " Boston Marrow.....	15
1 Pkt. Egg Plant, Long Purple.....	10	1 Pkt. Tomato, Early Red Smooth.....	10
1 Oz. Lettuce, Ice Drumhead.....	25	2 " Turnip, White Flat Dutch.....	20
½ Oz. " Early Curled Silesia.....	12½	1 " " Red Top Strap Leaf.....	10
1 " Muskmelon, Fine Nutmeg.....	15	1 " Sage.....	10
1 " Watermelon, Ice Cream.....	15	1 " Thyme.....	10

CARRIED OVER, \$2 50

\$5 00

**HERB SEEDS.**

7 PKT.	
<b>Anise</b> .....	10
<b>Sweet Basil</b> .....	10
Coriander.....	10
Dill.....	10
Bene.....	10
Lemon Balm.....	10
<b>Borage</b> .....	10
Hyssop.....	10
Cicuta.....	10
<b>Sweet Marjoram</b> .....	10
Fennugreek.....	10
Purselane.....	10
Garden Angelica.....	10
<b>Caraway</b> .....	10
Cummin.....	10
Scorzoneria.....	10
<b>Wormwood</b> .....	10
Saffron.....	10
<b>Sweet Fennel</b> .....	10
<b>Horehound</b> .....	10
<b>Pennyroyal</b> .....	10
<b>Catnep</b> .....	10
Rue.....	10
<b>Summer Savory</b> .....	10
Castor Oil Bean.....	10
Sunflower.....	10
Lavender.....	10
Sorrel.....	10
<b>Sage</b> .....	10
Box.....	10
Taragon.....	10
Henbane.....	10
Boneset.....	10
<b>Rosemary</b> .....	10
Winter Savory.....	10
<b>Thyme</b> , French.....	10
<b>Tansy</b> .....	10
Burnet.....	10

## BIRD SEEDS.

Canary.....	Rape.....	Rough Rice.....
Millet.....	Hemp.....	Cattle Fish Bone.....

By the pound at market price.

## CLOVER & GRASS SEED.

Alfalfa (California).....	MARKET PRICE.	Hungarian Grass.....	MARKET PRICE.
“ (Chili).....	“	Kentucky Blue Grass,	
Alsike, or Swedish Clover..	“	extra clean. ....	“
Lucerne, best.....	“	Mesquit Grass.....	“
Red Clover.....	“	Orchard Grass.....	“
White Clover.....	“	Red Top Grass.....	“
English Rye Grass, 1st		Sweet-Scented Vernal	
quality.....	“	Grass.....	“
English Lawn Grass,		Timothy Grass, best qual.	“
best mixture.....	“		

## FRUIT SEED.

Apple.....	MARKET PRICE.	Quince.....	MARKET PRICE.	Mahalebs.....	MARKET PRICE.
Lime.....	“	Black Mazard		Lemon.....	“
Pear.....	“	Cherry Pits..	“	Orange.....	“

And a variety of others.

## TREE, SHRUB AND HEDGE SEEDS.

Arbor Vitæ, American.....	PKT. 25	Hemlock Spruce.....	25
“ Chinese.....	25	Laburnum, per oz., 50 cts.....	25
Australian Blue Gum, best, per oz., \$2.25..	50	Lilac.....	25
“ Red “ “ \$2.50..	50	Locust, Honey and Timber, per lb., \$1.25..	25
“ Iron Bark, per oz., \$2.50.....	50	Manzanita, per oz., 50 cts.....	25
Barberry.....	25	Monterey Cypress, per oz., 50 cts.....	25
Box Wood.....	25	“ Pine, per oz., 50 cts.....	25
Buckthorn.....	25	Pepper Tree, per oz., 50 cts.....	25
Buckeye, California, per lb., 25.....	25	Privet, Japanese.....	25
California Laurel, per lb., \$1.....	25	Red Cedar, per oz., 50.....	25
Cembran Pine.....	25	Rose of Sharon, per oz., 75 cts.....	25
Cypress, common, per oz., 50 cts.....	25	Scarlet Maple.....	25
Elm, American, per oz., 50 cts.....	25	Scotch Broom, per oz., 25 cts.....	25
European Silver Fir.....	25	Sequoia Gigantea, per oz., 75 cts.....	25

And a variety of others.

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

COTTON, Sea Island.....	MARKET PRICE.	MULBERRY.....	MARKET PRICE.
Georgia Upland.....	“	WILD ENDIVE.....	“
MADDER.....	“	BROOM CORN.....	“
OPIUM POPPY.....	“	SUN FLOWER.....	“
CHINESE SUGAR CANE.....	“	VETCHES, OR TARE.....	“
FLAX SEED.....	“		



## ROOTS AND PLANTS.

When Roots and Plants are ordered by mail ten cents per pound extra will be charged to defray postage expense.

<b>Asparagus, Giant</b> .....per 100	\$1 50	<b>Mulberry, Alba and Multicaulis</b> .....per 100	8 00
“ <b>Conover's Colossal</b> “	2 50	<b>Osage Orange</b> .....per 1000	10 00
<b>Blackberries, Wilson's Early and Kittatiny</b> .....per doz., \$1; per 100	3 00	<b>Osier Willow Cuttings</b> ...per 100	2 00
<b>Blackberries, Lawton</b> , per doz., 75 cts.....per 100	2 00	<b>Ramie Plants</b> .....per doz	1 00
<b>Currants, in variety</b> .....per doz	1 50	<b>Raspberries, Franconia and Fastolf</b> .....per doz., \$1; per 100	4 00
<b>Gooseberries, in variety</b> .....per doz	2 50	<b>Raspberries, Knevitt's Giant and Doolittle</b> .....per doz	2 00
<b>Grapes, American, in variety</b> , per doz	2 00	<b>Rhubarb Roots</b> .....each 25 to	75
“ <b>Foreign, in variety</b> .....per doz	1 50	<b>Strawberries, in variety</b> ..per 1' 00	2 00
<b>Hop Roots</b> .....per doz	1 00		
<b>Horse Radish</b> .....per doz	1 00		

## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For extra sized Trees an additional charge will be made.

EACH.		EACH.	
<b>Ash, White</b> .....50 to \$ 75		<b>Maple, Sugar</b> .....50 to \$1 00	
“ <b>Aucuba leaved</b> .....1 00		“ <b>Oregon</b> .....50	
“ <b>Single leaved</b> .....1 00		<b>Mountain Ash</b> .....75	
“ <b>Walnut leaved</b> .....1 00		<b>Mulberry, White</b> .....25	
<b>Box Elder</b> .....25		“ <b>Multicaulis</b> .....25	
<b>Catalpa</b> .....1 00		“ <b>American</b> .....1 00	
<b>Cypress, Deciduous</b> .....1 00		<b>Poplar, Lombardy</b> .....25 to 50	
<b>Elm, cork barked</b> .....50 to 1 00		“ <b>Carolina</b> .....25 to 50	
“ <b>American</b> .....50		“ <b>Silver</b> .....25 to 50	
“ <b>French</b> .....50 to 1 00		<b>Salisburya</b> .....1 50	
<b>Horse Chestnut</b> .....50		<b>Thorn, Double Red</b> .....1 00	
<b>Laburnum, or Golden Chain</b> .....75		“ <b>Scarlet</b> .....1 00	
<b>Larch, European</b> .....1 00		“ <b>White</b> .....50	
<b>Linden</b> .....1 00		<b>Tulip Tree</b> .....50 to 1 00	
<b>Locust, Yellow</b> .....25 to 75		<b>Willow, Gold-barked</b> .....25 to 40	
“ <b>Honey</b> .....40 to 75		“ <b>Black Salow</b> .....50	
“ <b>Clamy</b> .....75		<b>White Birch</b> .....1 00	
<b>Maple, Silver</b> .....50 to 75			

## WEEPING TREES.

EACH.		EACH.	
<b>Ash, European Weeping</b> .....\$1 50		<b>Poplar, Weeping (new)</b> .....2 00	
“ <b>Gold-barked Weeping</b> .....1 50		<b>Willow, Weeping</b> .....25	

## EVERGREEN TREES.

These are lifted with a ball of soil to insure safety in moving; are from two to four feet in height, and can be packed in cases or bales. Larger sized trees require boxes around the roots.

EACH.		EACH.	
<b>Arborvitæ, Chinese</b> .....\$ 50		<b>Italian Cypress</b> .....50 to \$ 75	
“ <b>Japan</b> .....1 00		<b>Juniper, Irish</b> .....1 00	
“ <b>Golden</b> .....1 50		<b>Lawson's Cypress</b> .....1 00	
<b>Australian Gum Trees, in variety</b> .....25 to 50		<b>Menzies' Spruce</b> .....1 50	
<b>Acacias, in variety</b> .....50 to 75		<b>Monterey Cypress</b> .....25 to 75	
<b>Austrian Pine</b> .....1 00		“ <b>Pine</b> .....30 to 75	
<b>Chili Pepper</b> .....25 to 50		<b>Norway Spruce</b> .....1 50	
<b>Dracœna Australis</b> .....75 to 1 00		<b>Red Cedar</b> .....1 50	
<b>Douglas Spruce</b> .....1 50		<b>White Cedar</b> .....1 00	
<b>Fan Palm</b> .....2 50		<b>Washingtonia</b> .....1 50	



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

	EACH.		EACH
<b>Abutilon</b> , in variety.....	\$ 50	<b>Privet</b> , Common.....	\$ 25
<b>Almond</b> , Dwarf, Double.....	50	"    Japan.....	1 00
<b>Berberry</b> .....	50	<b>Pomegranate</b> , Flowering.....	50
<b>Deutzia</b> , Double.....	75	<b>Rose Acacia</b> .....	75
"    Single.....	50	<b>Rose of Sharon</b> .....	50
<b>Euonymus</b> , Japonica.....	50	<b>Snowball</b> .....	75
"    Variegated.....	50	<b>Spirea</b> , in variety.....	50
<b>Japan Quince</b> .....	75	<b>Sweet Briar</b> .....	50
<b>Lilac</b> , Red.....	50	<b>Veronicas</b> .....	50 to 75
"    White.....	1 00	<b>Wigelia</b> .....	50
<b>Oleander</b> .....	75 to 1 50		

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

	EACH.		EACH.
<b>Calla Lilly</b> .....	\$ 50	<b>Pampas Grass</b> .....	50 to 1 00
<b>Century Plant</b> , Plain and Varie- gated.....	50 to 1 00	<b>Pansies</b> .....	25
<b>Coleus</b> , in variety.....	50	<b>Pelargoniums</b> .....	50
<b>Daisies</b> .....	25	<b>Petunias</b> , Single and Double.....	50
<b>Fuschias</b> , in variety.....	50	<b>Pentstemons</b> .....	25
<b>Dielytra</b> .....	75	<b>Periwinkle</b> , Plain and Variegated..	50
<b>Calceolaria</b> .....	75	<b>Roses</b> , in variety.....	50 to 1 50
<b>Cineraria</b> .....	50	<b>Primulas</b> .....	50
<b>Geraniums</b> .....	50	<b>Sweet William</b> .....	25
<b>Heliotrope</b> , in variety.....	50	<b>Tritoma</b> .....	50
<b>Lobelias</b> .....	50	<b>Verbenas</b> .....	25
<b>Musk Plants</b> .....	50	<b>Violets</b> .....	25
<b>Mosses</b> .....	50	<b>Wallflower</b> .....	50
<b>Ornamental Grasses</b> .....	50	<b>Yucca</b> .....	50

## CLIMBING PLANTS.

	EACH.		EACH.
<b>Clianthus</b> , in variety.....	50	<b>Solanum</b> , in variety.....	75
<b>Honeysuckles</b> , in variety.....	50	<b>Smilax</b> , fine for in or out doors.....	50
<b>Ivy</b> , Irish and German.....	50	<b>Tecoma</b> , Scarlet.....	75
<b>Madeira Vine</b> .....	50	<b>Passion Flower</b> , in variety.....	50
<b>Maurandya</b> .....	50		

## FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

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The following books are from the pens of some of the most eminent writers on the subjects treated. They have been exposed to dust, and have in a measure lost their fresh appearance; in other respects they are in good condition. To close them out they are now offered at one-half their published price, and will be sent by mail, when so ordered, free of charge. The annexed prices are publishers' rates. Any book in the list will be furnished on receipt of one-half the amount annexed.

<b>Field's Pear Culture</b> .....	\$ 75	<b>Grape Growers' Guide</b> (Charlton).....	\$ 60
<b>Dana's Muck Manual</b> .....	1 00	<b>Strawberry Culture</b> (Pardee).....	60
<b>American Fruit Growers' Guide</b> (Elliott).....	1 25	<b>Agricultural Chemistry</b> (Johnson).....	1 00
<b>Western Fruit Book</b> (Elliott).....	1 25	<b>American Cattle Doctor</b> (G. H. Dadd).....	1 00
<b>Farm Drainage</b> .....	1 50	<b>Hints to Horse Keepers</b> (Herbert).....	1 50
<b>Agricultural Chemistry</b> .....	2 00	<b>Langstroth on the Honey Bee</b> .....	1 50
<b>Practical Treatise on the Culture of the</b> <b>Grape</b> (J. Fiske Allen).....	1 00	<b>Yonatt &amp; Martin on Cattle</b> (Stevens).....	1 25
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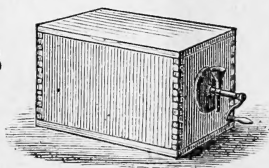
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SCRATCHES, INSECTS ON  
PLANTS AND TREES,  
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